

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

CONTENTS

Mercer Manor	Frontispiece
Mercer Manor and Its Historic Setting.....	69
INEZ STANSFIELD	
A Message from the President General.....	76
The Declaration of Independence	77
BELLE MERRILL DRAPER	
Historical Program	84
Conducted by DR. GEORGE M. CHURCHILL	
Portraits of Jews by Thomas Sully	85
HANNAH R. LONDON	
Silhouette History	90
ESTELLE HARRIS	
Book-Plates of Revolutionary Heroes	97
Book Reviews	110
D. B. COLQUITT	
Genealogical Department	112
Work of the Chapters	117
D. A. R. State Membership	124
National Board of Management:	
Special Meeting of	125
Official List of.....	126

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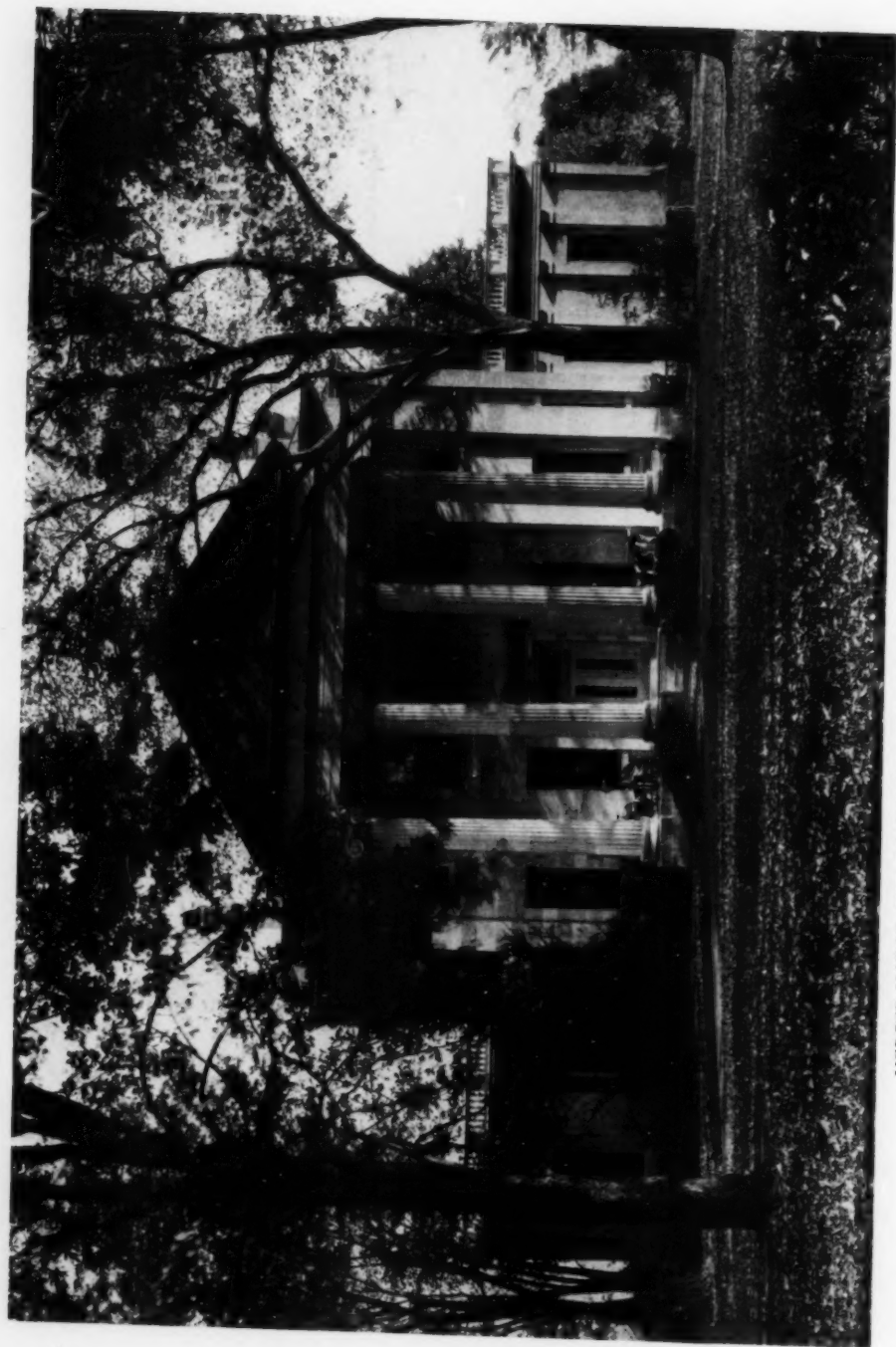
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MERCER MANOR, THE BEAUTIFUL HOME OF MR. AND MRS. ROBERT C. MAXWELL

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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WHOLE No. 394

Mercer Manor and Its Historic Setting

By INEZ STANSFIELD

Registrar General, N. S., D. A. R.

AS WE read again the pages of history, more than ever are we impressed with the part New Jersey played in the War of the American Revolution.

"Not without thy wondrous story
Can be writ the Nation's glory."

If the men at Lexington fired the "shot heard 'round the world," the second volley was fired at Princeton, New Jersey, and with as far-reaching results. When the victory was won, the slogan, "Great news from the Jerseys," ran like wildfire from hamlet to hamlet—and to this day the saying is used to express rejoicing and surprise. The Battle of Princeton put an entirely new face on the contest. In America the paralyzing influence of despair gave place to the invigorating courage of hope. In England rejoicing changed to alarm, and in France pity turned to respect and won for us that country's aid. Let us briefly summarize the events that led up to this battle, so decisive in the annals of the Revolution.

On September 15, 1776, the British had taken possession of New York City,

and about this time Washington, leaving a part of his forces in New York State to hold the posts the Americans still retained, took Generals Putnam, Green, Sterling, and Mercer to New Jersey. The entire American force accompanying him was less than 4,000. These heroic troops, mostly farmers, merchants, ministers, and mechanics, in motley array and poorly equipped (the old flintlock being the common arm and bayonets few), presented a striking contrast to the elegantly costumed British soldier, and the Hessian with his brass-pointed cap, his brass-hilted sword, and glittering bayonet.

It was in this campaign that Washington gained his title of the "American Fabius," for his policy was to risk no general engagement, but to harass and wear out the enemy by keeping them in motion; while by skirmishes, where success was probable, he by degrees diminished their number and encouraged his own troops. In his march across New Jersey, he was closely pursued, and at any time before he retreated to Pennsyl-



THE MERCER OAK, UNDER WHICH THE GENERAL RESTED WHEN REMOVED MOR-
TALLY WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLEFIELD



ONE OF THE CANNON LOCATED ON
DR. HALE'S ESTATE

vania a forced march by the British would have overtaken the patriot army and perhaps destroyed it. But such was not ordered by General Howe, commanding the British forces, and when the latter arrived at the Delaware River, where he had hoped to overtake the Americans, the last boat with their baggage was crossing the river.

Four thousand Hessian troops were arranged along the Delaware from Mount Holly to Trenton; a strong detachment was at Princeton, while the main army of the British was at New Brunswick. General Howe thereupon returned to New York to wait until the river should freeze over; thus he might be furnished with a convenient bridge, never doubting, it





FRONT VIEW OF THE HOUSE WHERE GENERAL MERCER DIED. ITS PRESENT OWNER IS DR. HENRY E. HALE

would seem, that the Americans would wait until he was ready to cross over and destroy them.

The last of that December (1776) the American army was reinforced by northern troops, making about 7,000 men. A few days, however, would close the year and the period of enlistments for many of the soldiers would expire with it. The cause of the Colonies demanded that important use be made of the short time which intervened.

Washington's military genius did not fail him at this critical moment, and he determined to recross the Delaware and march on Trenton. Some deep, all-per-vading spirit of patriotism must have



CANNON BALL MONUMENT ERECTED ON THE SPOT WHERE MERCER FELL





THE "OPEN DOOR" AT MERCER MANOR

burned in the breasts of these men to have made them undergo the sufferings of that awful night en route to Trenton. The crossing of the Delaware by Washington and his heroic followers added an imperishable page to America's glorious annals.

A monument has been erected at Taylorsville, Pennsylvania, bearing this inscription: "Near this spot Washington crossed the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776—the eve of the Battle of Trenton."

Colonel John Grover's splendid regiment of seafaring men from Marblehead, Massachusetts, lent willing and skillful hand; without them the expedition might have failed. These sailors and fishermen, armed with rifles, clad in blue, round jackets and trousers, with large leather buttons attached, were the same men who aided in the retreat from Long Island. It was these same fishermen, alike at home upon land or sea, who, for the second time, saw the American forces safely landed.

The Hessians at Trenton, under Colonel Rall, were completely surprised, their commander slain, and one thousand prisoners taken by the Americans, who lost but four men.

On Monday, December 30th, Washington, who had again returned to Pennsylvania after the battle, established his headquarters at Trenton, and the same day his main army crossed the Delaware from Pennsylvania.

It was decided at a council of war to adopt a plan less hazardous than flight or battle. This was to draw off the army at midnight and by a rapid march around the left flank of the enemy strike the British rear guard at Princeton. This brilliant idea may have been suggested to Washington by General Dickinson, a resident of Trenton, or by Colonel Joseph Reed, a Princeton graduate and a native of Trenton. Both of these men knew the

roads and could give all necessary information regarding the circuitous route to Princeton.

An advance party under command of Major Isaac Sherman, of Connecticut, and a Massachusetts regiment led the column, General Hugh Mercer and his brigade followed closely. The main army started about 1 o'clock in the morning of January 3, 1777. General St. Clair's brigade, with two six pounders, followed Mercer's command and General Washington and his staff accompanied them. With greatest care and deepest silence the army moved by small detachments. Orders were given in a low tone. The rims of the gun carriage were wrapped in old cloth that no sound might betray them. Mercer's troops were the same he had commanded the week before at Trenton. These were about 350 cold, hungry, and weary men.

The British troops were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mawhood of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, and he was joined by a small party of the 55th Regiment and a troop of the 16th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

The firing began when the troops were about 120 feet from each other. Captain Daniel Neil, of New Jersey, brought two of his artillery guns into position, their shots depleting the enemy's right wing. The

bayonets of the enemy, however, and their terrible charge could not be withstood by the Americans, who had only their old rifles and muskets. So, after firing three volleys in five minutes, General Mercer's brigade broke and ran in



FIREPLACE WHICH CAME FROM THE NEW YORK HOME OF A. T. STEWART

utter confusion. Captain Neil lost his battery and his life. Colonel John Haslet, of the Delaware Continental Regiment, was mortally wounded and Captain William Shippen, Captain John Fleming, Lieutenant Bartholomew Yeates and Ensign Anthony Morris were killed in action.

In the Pennsylvania Journal of February 19, 1777, we find this tribute to Lieutenant Yeates:

"But oh! again my mangled Yeates appears,
Excites new vengeance and provokes new tears.
Behold my wounds! he says, or seems to say;
Remember Princeton on some future day;
View well this body, pierced in every part,
And sure 'twill fire the most unfeeling heart."

Among the wounded officers was Major William Bradford, of the Philadelphia Associators, father of William Bradford, Attorney General of the United States during the presidency of Washington.

At the time of the rout of Mercer's brigade, General Washington exposed himself to terrific fire in the front of his men and urged them to hold their ground. The sight of the great chieftain placing himself in such peril turned the tide of battle. It was then that the British retreated, leaving guns and supplies to the patriots. The British loss in the battle of Princeton was about 400; American loss about 100.

No battle in which such a small number of troops was engaged in almost hand-to-hand fighting had a more tremendous influence on the country's history.

When the horse of General Mercer was shot from under him, he tried, on foot, to rally his men, but was attacked, beaten down and pierced by seven bayonet wounds and two head injuries. The place where he fell is marked by a monument of cannon balls, surmounted by a bronze eagle with outspread wings. The tree under which he rested while being

carried to the Thomas Clark farmhouse, which is now the home of Dr. Henry E. Hale, is called the Mercer Oak.

The William Clark farm, also a part of the battlefield, is now the estate of Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne. In a secluded portion of the spacious grounds is a beautiful bronze tablet embedded in a large circle of granite. The tablet bears this inscription:

Near here lie buried
The American and British Officers
And Soldiers
Who fell in the Battle of Princeton
January 3, 1777

Here Freedom stood by slaughtered friend and foe.

And ere the wrath paled or that sunset died,
Looked through the ages; then, with eyes aglow,
Laid them to wait that future, side by side.

The battle was fought principally in the orchard on the Joseph Clark place. Mercer Road, which now passes the battlefield, was not a road in Revolutionary days, but part of one of the farms.

In the midst of 147 acres of beautiful grounds, with a frontage of 1,800 feet in Mercer Road and a depth of more than a mile, stands a stately mansion, "Mercer Manor." It is the home of Mr. Robert Chester Maxwell. No words or photographs can adequately portray the beauty of the place. The front of the house, with its stone columns and wonderful doorway, was the front of old St. George's Hall and stood at 13th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia. The Corinthian columns in the halls came from a row of houses built by John Jacob Astor at Broadway and 11th Street, New York. The Italian marble mantel in the drawing room came from the home of A. T. Stewart; the carved wooden mantle in the library from the dining room of J. P. Morgan, while the chandelier in the dining room was from an old chateau in

France. The pipe organ was installed in 1914.

Not only in New Jersey is the name of General Mercer held in memory, but in Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he lived, the Continental Congress directed that a monument should be erected bearing this inscription:

Sacred to the memory of
HUGH MERCER
Brigadier General of the Army of the United
States

He died on the 12th of January, 1777
Of the wounds he received on the third of the
same month, near Princeton, New Jersey.

Bravely defending the liberties
of America.

The Congress of the United States in testimony of his virtues and their gratitude have caused this monument to be erected.

His patriotism is fully evidenced by his remark in the Virginia House of Burgesses when he offered his services for the war: "Hugh Mercer will serve his adopted country and the cause of liberty in any rank or station to which he may be appointed."

NOTE—His wife was Miss Isabella Gordon; his son John was born in 1772. His sons William and George Weedon never married, while his fourth son, Hugh Tennant Weedon, married Mary Louise Stuart Griffin. His daughter, Anna Gordon, married Robert Patton.

Thanks are due Mr. Robert Chester Maxwell for his courtesy in supplying the accompanying illustrations. For historical references, see W. S. Stryker's "History of the Battles of Trenton and Princeton" and Emma Willard's "History of the United States."—EDITOR.



BRONZE TABLET IN THE MOSES TAYLOR PYNE ESTATE. LOCATED IN A BEAUTIFUL GROVE OF TREES. THE TABLET IS SO SECLUDED THAT IT ESCAPES THE CASUAL PASSER-BY

A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

"Labour to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire—conscience."—George Washington.

IN THIS month of February, memorable as the natal month of two of America's great national heroes—Washington and Lincoln—and of a score of men who have served their native land with signal distinction, it is fitting that our membership should take community leadership in stressing our country's enduring gratitude and appreciation of the services of George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies and First President of the United States of America. February twenty-second, the day of his birth, by act of Congress, has appropriately been set apart as one of our few national holidays and days of patriotic significance and commemoration.

We of our century are in the midst of a time of agitation and of widespread discussion concerning national problems of momentous importance. In facing new issues it is well not to forget, no matter how necessary it may be to set our feet in the ways of progress and of advancement, these old landmarks by which our nation's destiny has been safely steered throughout the course of nearly two hundred years, since the time of America's first Chief Executive.

Calvin Coolidge, twenty-ninth successor to the high office of President of the United States first held by George Washington, has recently reminded the American people in a message to them of our

dependence as a nation upon the sacrifices of the brave men and women of Washington's time and of our need in this day and generation to be true to the ideals which those patriots of that earlier era so magnificently helped to establish and maintain. In part, President Coolidge says:

"This is the land of George Washington. We can do no less than work toward the realization of his hopes for America. It ought to be our ambition to see the institutions which he founded grow in the blessings which they bestow upon our own citizens and increase in the good which their influence casts upon all the world. He did not hesitate to meet peril or encounter danger or make sacrifices. There is no cause which can be supported by any other methods. We cannot listen to the counsels of perfection; we cannot pursue a timorous policy; we cannot avoid the obligations of a common humanity. We must meet our perils; we must encounter our dangers; we must make our sacrifices, or history will recount that the works of Washington have failed. I do not believe that the future is to be dismayed by that record. The truth and faith and justice of the ancient days have not departed from us."

And in this faith and hope let us, as Daughters of the American Revolution, be sustained, fortified, and encouraged, so that our Society, like some great ship, full fraught with precious things, may bring a worthy cargo of patriotic ideals and inspirations safely into the state and national harbors of civic well-being and law-observing and law-abiding citizenship.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

The Declaration of Independence

By BELL MERRILL DRAPER

Registrar, Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence

CONTINUED FROM JANUARY MAGAZINE

THE morning of July 1 arrived, and succeeding events justified the action of those who had counseled delay on June 10. June 15 the New Hampshire Assembly had sent explicit instructions to their delegates to vote for independence as had "the lower counties" (Delaware), the Assembly of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the latter also choosing five new delegates. The unanimous vote of Maryland passed June 28, in favor of independence, was reported to Congress just as the debate began.

The New York delegates presented a letter from the Provincial Congress of New York, dated June 11, 1776, stating it to be their unanimous opinion that the delegates were not authorized "to give the Sense of this Colony on the question of declaring it to be and continue an Independent State," and requested permission to withdraw from discussion and voting, which was allowed.

John Dickinson of Pennsylvania led those opposing the resolution, and John Adams those for it, each of them speaking at length in the Committee of the Whole into which the Congress had re-

solved itself, and the question was about to be put when the new delegates from New Jersey—Chief Justice Stockton, Dr. Witherspoon and Mr. Hopkinson—ap-

peared, and before voting asked to hear the arguments for and against. All were silent; but at the request of Edward Rutledge

and the insistence of the New Jersey delegates, John Adams summed up the arguments until they announced themselves fully satisfied.

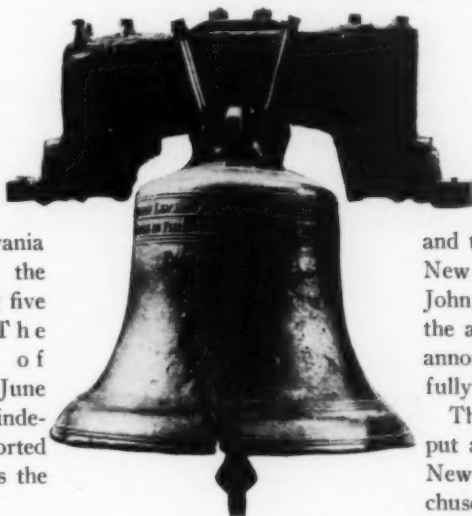
The question was then put and nine Colonies—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia,

North Carolina and Georgia—voted for it; two Colonies—Pennsylvania and South Carolina—opposed. Delaware was divided (McKean being for and Read against).

According to the Journal of Congress for July 1, 1776, after the committee had arisen and Congress had resumed its session:

The resolution agreed to by Committee of the Whole being read, the determination thereof was postponed at the request of a Colony till tomorrow."

The Colony referred to was South Carolina, Edward Rutledge being the one



THE LIBERTY BELL

who stated that although he believed it was not yet time to declare independence, yet he felt that it was of much more importance to have unity and co-operation among the Colonies; and therefore requested that one more day might be given to enable him to try and change the votes of his fellow delegates from South Carolina. Whether that was his only purpose, or whether he was, thereby, hoping to get the votes of Delaware and Pennsylvania, also recorded in the affirmative, may never be known. But that the postponement did bring about that result is an established fact.

In this day of common sense and ruthless shattering of time-honored traditions, it is refreshing to note that McKean, who was one of the last surviving "Signers," wrote several letters between 1813 and 1817 on the subject of Delaware's vote. In all of them he upholds the tradition about Cæsar Rodney, and states that as soon as the vote of Delaware was taken, showing the division, he (McKean) sent (at his private expense) an express to Cæsar Rodney, who lived eighty miles from Dover, Delaware. Rodney immediately started and reached the State House door, in his boots and spurs, just as the members were assembling. He was met there by McKean; "we went into the Hall of Congress together, and found we were among the latest; proceedings immediately commenced, and after a few minutes the great question was put." When the vote for Delaware was called Rodney rose and said: "As I believe the voice of my constituents and of all sensible and honest men is in favor of independence, and my own judgment concurs with them, I vote for independence."

Rodney, himself, in a letter written July 4, 1776, makes a similar statement, although not going into detail.

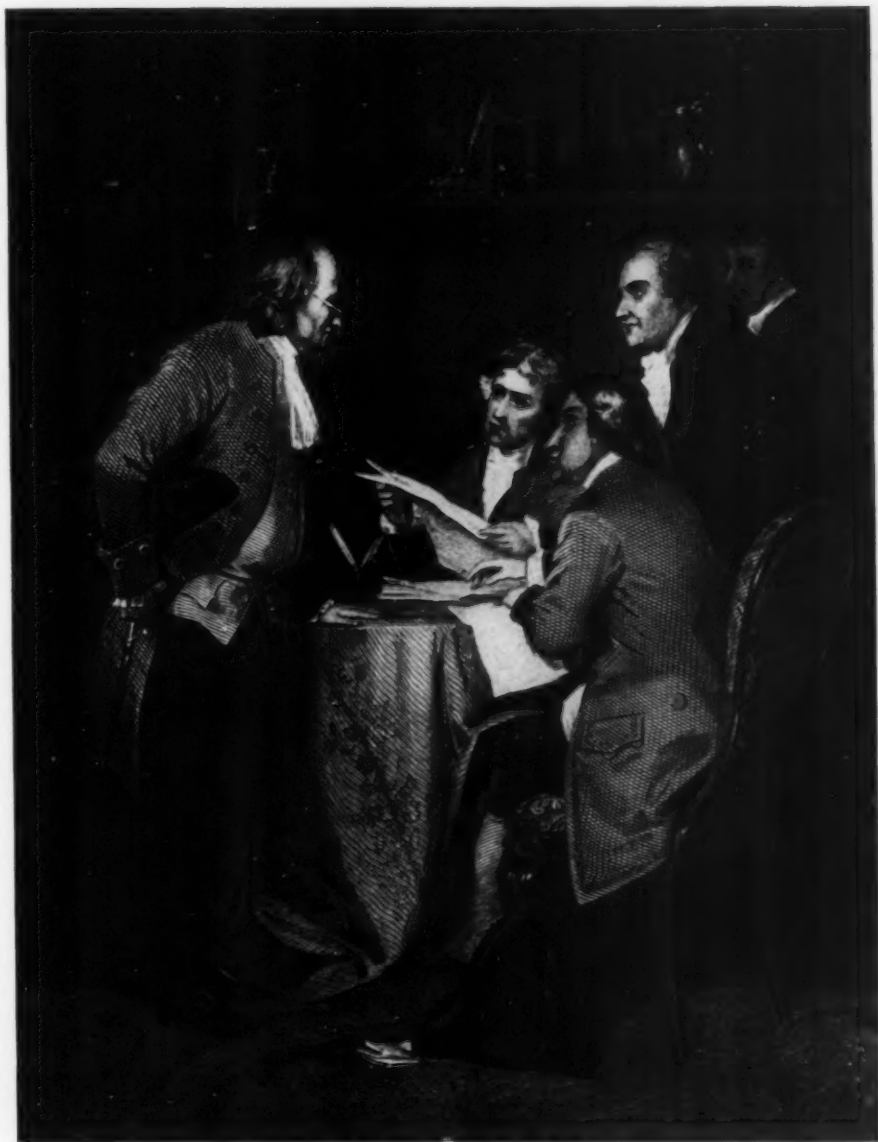
"I arrived in Congress (though detained by thunder and rain), time enough to give my voice in the matter of independence."

The situation in Pennsylvania was more complicated.

While on June 25, 1776, the Journal of Congress records that "a declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, was presented to Congress and read, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote of Congress declaring the United Colonies Free and Independent States," the majority of the delegates then in Congress, led by Dickinson, said that inasmuch as they were elected by a former Conference, which opposed the idea of independence, they were obliged to vote in accordance with their instructions. On July 1, therefore, when the vote was called for in the Committee of the Whole, four of the seven members of the delegation—Dickinson, Robert Morris, Humphreys and Willing—voted against the resolution, and Pennsylvania was so recorded.

But when Congress assembled July 2, Dickinson and Morris were absent, and when Pennsylvania's vote was called for, three of the five members—Franklin, Wilson and Morton—voted in favor of the resolution, and Pennsylvania was added to the list of Colonies who had declared for independence. So that while on July 1, 1776, Francis Lightfoot Lee wrote his brother (who was, without doubt, anxiously awaiting the fate of his resolution):

This day the resolve for independency was considered and agreed to in Committee of the Whole—two dissentients, South Carolina and Pennsylvania. New York did not vote, not being empowered. Tomorrow it will pass the House with the concurrence of South Carolina. The Pennsylvania delegates indulge their own wishes, though they acknowledge, what,



DRAFTING THE DECLARATION

indeed, everybody knows, that they vote contrary to the earnest desires of the people.

July 2, 1776, Henry Wisner wrote the New York Provincial Congress: "The question of independence has been put in Congress and

carried in the affirmative without one dissenting vote," and July 3, 1776, John Adams wrote his wife those two often-quoted letters: "Yesterday the greatest question was decided, which ever was debated in America, and a greater

perhaps never was nor will be decided among men . . . You will see, in a few days, a Declaration setting forth the causes which have impelled us to this mighty revolution, and the reasons which will justify it in the sight of God and man," and: "The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. . . . It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward, forevermore."

So much is fact. According to tradition, handed down from father to son for over a hundred years, and firmly believed by all the descendants of John Morton, it was Franklin who grasped the situation

Pennsylvania was in; went out into the courtyard where Morton was being urged by his influential Tory neighbors to vote their way, tapped him on the shoulder, and saying: "The time has arrived," put his arm in his, and together they walked into the hall, where even then the vote was in progress.

But, as I have read the various versions of this affair during the past month, I have wondered if it was merely a happening that Robert Morris was absent the day the vote was to be taken. Realizing the effect the action of Pennsylvania

would be apt to have on the neighboring Colony of New York, and loving his country, as he did without question, might he not have been induced by Franklin to remain at home?

For while he does not hesitate to write as late as July 21, 1776: "I have uniformly voted against and opposed the Declaration of Independence, because in my poor opinion it was an improper time, and will neither promote the interest nor redound

to the honor of America," he was among those returned by the Pennsylvania Convention July 15, 1776, continued his position on the Secret Committee, and others of importance; remained in Philadelphia when the Congress fled to Baltimore in December, 1776, his work receiving the following tribute from Hancock:



OLD CONGRESS HALL, WHERE WASHINGTON WAS INAUGURATED PRESIDENT

"You have my hearty thanks for your unremitting labors, the public are much indebted to you and I hope to see the day when those public acknowledgments shall be made you," and William Hooper wrote him: "Congress seems unanimously sensible of the obligations which they owe you, and you may boast of being the only man whom they all agree to speak, and I believe, think well of." And even John Adams, who in July, 1775, felt that dread of confiscation of his fortune made Morris too timid,

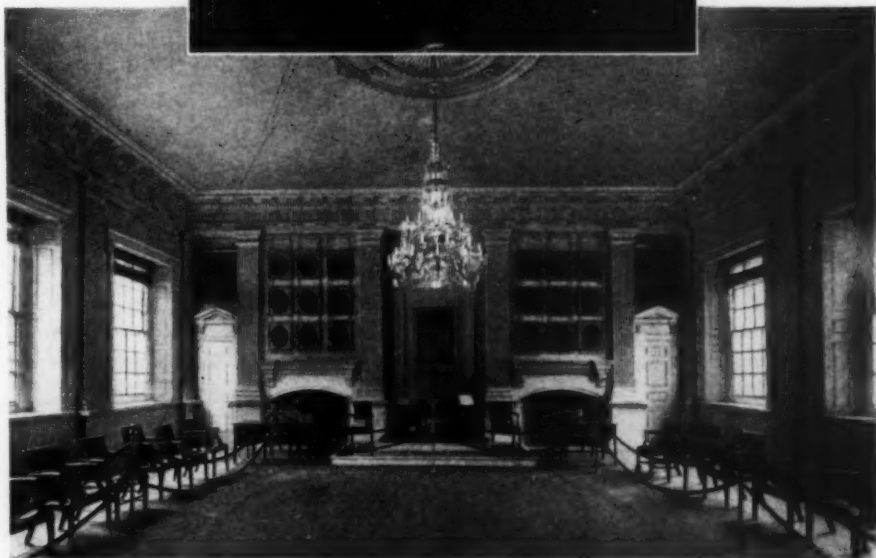
Right — INDEPENDENCE HALL FROM INDEPENDENCE SQUARE



wrote in April, 1776: "You ask me what you are to think of Robert Morris? I will tell you what I think of him. I think he has a masterly understanding, an open temper and an honest heart; and if he does not always vote for what you and I should think proper, it is because he thinks that a large body of people remains, who are not yet of his mind."

Robert Morris, born in Lancashire,

Below — INDEPENDENCE HALL, WHERE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS SIGNED



England, January 31, 1734, came to this country in 1746; his father, also named Robert Morris, a Colonial merchant who had established himself at Oxford, Maryland, having sent for him. Soon after his arrival he was placed under Mr. Charles Willing, a merchant of Philadelphia, and continued with him and his son, Thomas Willing, until 1793. In 1769 he married Miss Mary White (1749-1827), sister of Bishop William White, and died in May, 1806, leaving five children, two others having died in infancy: Robert (1769-1804), who married in 1796 Anna Shoemaker (1777-1865), and had five children; Thomas (1771-1849), who married in 1799 Sally Kane, and had eleven children. Hester, "Hetty" (1774-1817), who married in 1795 Hon. James Markham Marshall, and had sixteen children; Maria (1779-1852), who married in 1802 Henry Nixon, and had ten children; Henry (1784-1842), who married in 1819 Eliza Jane Smith (1791-1844), and had seven children.

By his ability, his business connections both in this country and Europe, and undoubted patriotism, he was enabled to assist his country in so many ways that he obtained the cognomen "The Financier of the Revolution," and several of his biographers have placed him second only to Washington. In that fascinating work, "Pioneer Mothers of America," it is said that Morris borrowed from the French Minister, Luzerne, an intimate friend of the family, on his personal credit, twenty thousand pounds in specie in 1781, which he sent to Washington, thereby enabling the great Commander to compel the capitulation of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

John Morton was of an entirely different stamp and of a different walk of life. His sterling qualities were, nevertheless, just as productive of good to his fellow

man and to his country. Born several months after his father's death (1724), he was an object of special love and care by his mother; and when she married again, his step-father, John Sketchley, treated him as his own child. He was educated as a surveyor, but as early as 1764 was elected by his fellow townsmen, with whom he was very popular, as Representative to the Assembly. He was a member of the First Continental Congress in 1774, and continued a member until his death in April, 1777, although his health, never good, prevented his attendance the last few months. All during his last illness he brooded over the treatment of his Tory neighbors and former friends, and in one of his last lucid moments, he stated in a firm voice:

"Tell them that they will live to see the hour, when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service that I ever rendered to my country."

These words are recorded on his tombstone at Chester, Pennsylvania, in the graveyard of St. James Church, of which he was a faithful member.

By his wife, Ann Justus, whom he married in 1745 or 1746, Morton had a large family, eight of whom survived him. Two of these, Elizabeth and John (who died while a prisoner on board the British ship, *Falmouth*, in New York Harbor), were never married. The others were: Aaron, the eldest son, who married Frances Armitt, and had four children (Sketchley (1760-1795), who married Rebecca Taylor (1757-1819), and had six children. Later his widow married a Mr. Miller. Sarah, who married Dr. Currie; Lydia, who married George Bibb; Mary, who married Charles Justis, and had four children; and Ann (1766-1806), who married in 1784 Capt. John Davis (1758-1827) (member of the Cincinnati), and had ten children, seven of

whom lived to majority. After Ann's death, Captain Davis married the widow of Major McLean.

Benjamin Franklin, the third member of the trio under discussion, born in Boston, Mass., in 1706, son of Josiah Franklin and his second wife, was the oldest and, internationally, the best known member of the Congress. Being the tenth son he had been set apart as "the tithe for the ministry," but that plan was given up in early life. While still a youth he ran away from home, and went to Philadelphia, where, by his talents and exertions, he soon won for himself such a place that a mere categorical mention of all the offices of honor and trust held by him would more than fill the space allotted in this article. In 1753 he was Postmaster General of the Colonies, and from 1764 to 1775 he represented the Colonies in England; received during that time the degree of LL. D. from Oxford, Edinburgh and St. Andrews; was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1775 awarded the Copley Gold Medal on account of his discoveries. He returned to this country, and in May, 1775, was elected to Congress. In July John Adams wrote his wife:

"Dr. Franklin had been very constant in his attendance on Congress from the beginning. His conduct has been composed and grave, and, in the opinion of many gentlemen, very reserved. He has not assumed anything, nor affected to take the lead; but has seemed to choose that the Congress should pursue their own principles and sentiments, and adopt their own plans. Yet he has not been backward; has been very useful on many occasions, and discovered a disposition entirely American . . . The people of England have thought that the opposition in America was wholly owing to Dr. Franklin; and I suppose their scribblers will attribute the temper and proceedings of Con-

gress to him; but there cannot be a greater mistake. He has had but little share, further than to co-operate and to assist. He is, however, a great and good man."

Yet in the same month Franklin wrote a friend in England:

"My time was never more fully employed. In the morning at six, I am at the Committee of Safety, appointed by the Assembly to put the province in a state of defence; which committee holds till near nine, when I am at the Congress, and that sits till after four in the afternoon. Both these bodies proceed with the greatest unanimity, and their meetings are well attended. It will scarce be credited in Britain, that men can be as diligent with us from zeal for the public good, as with you for thousands per annum. Such is the difference between uncorrupted new states, and corrupted old ones."

He married in 1730 Deborah Read, by whom he had two children—a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Sarah (1743-1808), who married in 1767 Richard Bache (1737-1811), and had eight children. After her mother's death, in 1774, she became the head of her father's household, and presided with grace and dignity.

At his death, in 1790, the National Assembly of France put on mourning for three days, the first American ever so honored; and universal mourning for thirty days was ordered by Congress.

On his tombstone in Christ Church Graveyard is the following epitaph:

The body of

Benjamin Franklin, Printer

Like the cover of an old book, its contents torn out and stript of its lettering and gilding, lies here food for worms;

Yet the work itself shall not be lost,

For it will (as he believed) appear once more in a new and more beautiful edition

Corrected and amended by the Author.

(*To be continued*)



HISTORICAL PROGRAM

Conducted by GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph.D.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

VII. HISTORICAL NOVELS AND POETRY OF THE REVOLUTION

Of historical novels relating to the American Revolution, only a few can be named here.

One might begin with Hawthorne's *Legends of the Province House* in his *Twice-Told Tales*. Of the same generation, and dealing with the same period, is Cooper's *Lionel Lincoln*, and D. P. Thompson's *Green Mountain Boys*. For the central feature of the war, the fortunes of Washington's army, we have Cooper's *Spy*, R. N. Stephens' *Continental Dragoon*, and Ford's *Janice Meredith*. These deal with the neighborhood of New York, the "neutral ground": Amelia E. Barr's *Song of a Single Note*, with the city itself under British rule; S. Wier Mitchell's *Hugh Wynne* is a picture of Philadelphia in the war; Altsheeler's *In Hostile Red* has the same setting. Mrs. (Mackie) Cavenish's *Mademoiselle de Berney* is centered around the winter at Valley Forge; Irving Bachelors' *In the Days of Poor Richard*, around Franklin. Gertrude Atherton's *The Conqueror* follows the career of Alexander Hamilton beyond the War. The events in the Mohawk Valley during and after Burgoyne's expedition have attracted several writers: Harold Frederic's *In the Valley*; Robert W. Chambers' *Cardigan, the Maid-at-Arms*, and *The Reckoning*; Clinton Scollard's *The Son of a Tory*; and Altsheeler's *Sun of Saratoga*, are examples. Another fertile theme is the sea, and especially the career of John Paul Jones. Cooper began it with *The Pilot*; if he is too lengthy for modern taste, read Winston Churchill's *Richard Carvel*, or C. T. Brady's *Grip of Honor*; not to mention James Barnes' *With the Flag in the Channel*, or M. E. Seawell's *Paul Jones*. For the West and the career of George Rogers Clark we have Maurice Thompson's *Alice of Old Vincennes*, and the earlier scenes of Winston Churchill's *The Crossing*. Zane Grey's *Betty Zane* deals also with the border. The South pictured for an earlier generation by J. P. Kennedy in *Horse-*

shoe Robinson, and W. Gilmore Simms in a connected series of six novels, of which *The Partisan* and *The Scout* are best remembered. Of a later style are H. E. Rives' *Hearts Courageous*, G. C. Eggleston's *Carolina Cavalier*, and Jefferson Carter's *Madame Constantia*.

Chambers' *America* may suggest films rather than fiction, but the film does the same service as the novel in visualizing, and one should not forget the Yale University films based on the *Chronicles of America*, which portray accurate and substantial history. Finally, from the books for younger readers, one may name (as samples only) W. O. Stoddard's *Red Patriot* and G. A. Henty's *True to the Old Flag*.

A part of the poetry of the Revolution, contemporary and later, may be found in such collections as Burton E. Stevenson's *Poems of American History* and the American selections in Gayley's *Poetry of the People*. The feelings of the next generation were expressed in Pierpont's *Warren's Address*, Drake's *American Flag*, McMaster's *Carmen Bellicosum*, and Emmerston's *Concord Hymn*. One thinks instinctively of Longfellow's *Paul Revere's Ride* (though, perhaps, Holmes' *Boston Tea-Party* should come first, chronologically) and Edward Everett Hale's *New England's Chevy-Chase* deals with the events which followed. Holmes and Sidney Lanier were inspired by Lexington, also. For Bunker Hill we have Holmes' *Grandmothers Story* and Scollard's *Eve of Bunker Hill*; for the fighting around New York, Finch's *Nathan Hale*, Guiterman's *Harlem Heights*, and Palmer's *Maryland Battalion*. Two anonymous poems, the well-known *Independence Bell* and *Cesar Rodney's Ride*, are connected with the Declaration.

A group of poems of special interest to the DAUGHTERS includes Will Carleton's *Little Black-Eyed Rebel* and *Ride of Jennie M'Niel*, Virginia Woodward's *Ballad of Sweet P.*

Portraits of Jews by Thomas Sully

BY HANNAH R. LONDON*

THOMAS SULLY, like Gilbert Stuart, painted a number of portraits of early American Jews which are listed in his Register of paintings. Born in England in 1783, Sully came to this country with his family when nine years of age. At twenty, having failed in business, he established himself as an artist in New York, and after a short residence there and in Boston, where he received some instruction from Gilbert Stuart, returned to London and studied with Benjamin West. On his return to America he did some of his best work. In 1837 he made another visit to England, and painted the celebrated portrait of Queen Victoria.

Notable in his Register are the portraits of the famous Gratz family of Philadelphia. Michael Gratz, who came to America in 1758, is represented in a very striking canvas in which Sully has made a most remarkable study. With his son, Benjamin, who was born here in 1792, Michael Gratz engaged in many business enterprises. They were pioneers and colonizers like their hardy gentile comrades, and their collected documents, show their many interests, not only from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi, but even to the Rio Grande and the Pacific. One of their many interesting enterprises was the purchase of Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky.

Michael Gratz's portrait is owned by Mr. Henry Joseph of Montreal, a direct descendant. A description of the portrait by the present owner singles out especially the blue eyes, ruddy complexion and gray hair, the buff waistcoat, white stock and taupe coat. It is

the face of a man of strong character, not insensitive to beauty and permeated with nobility.

Benjamin's portrait was also painted by Thomas Sully. He married Maria Cecil Gist, granddaughter of Christopher Gist, whose maps, now in the Public Record office in London, are the first on record from actual surveys in the Ohio Valley. Sully, likewise, painted her portrait, which, with Benjamin's, is in the possession of their descendant, Mrs. Thomas Clay of Lexington, Kentucky, whose husband was a grandson of Henry Clay.

Sully painted several portraits of the beautiful Rebecca Gratz, a daughter of Michael Gratz. She was also painted by the famous miniaturist, Edward Greene Malbone, whom she met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Hoffman, of New York. Here, she also met Washington Irving, who was engaged to the Hoffmans' daughter, Matilda. During a fatal illness Rebecca was Matilda's constant companion and nurse, for which she won the everlasting friendship of Washington Irving. When he spoke of her subsequently to Walter Scott, the latter was so much impressed by the beauty of her character that he immortalized his friend's friend in his conception of Rebecca in *Ivanhoe*.

Rebecca remained unmarried and devoted her life to charity and philanthropy. One of her great achievements was the founding of the Jewish Foster Home, an orphanage in Philadelphia. Her loveliness of character finds expression in this beautiful Sully portrait, in the possession of Mr. Henry Joseph. She has

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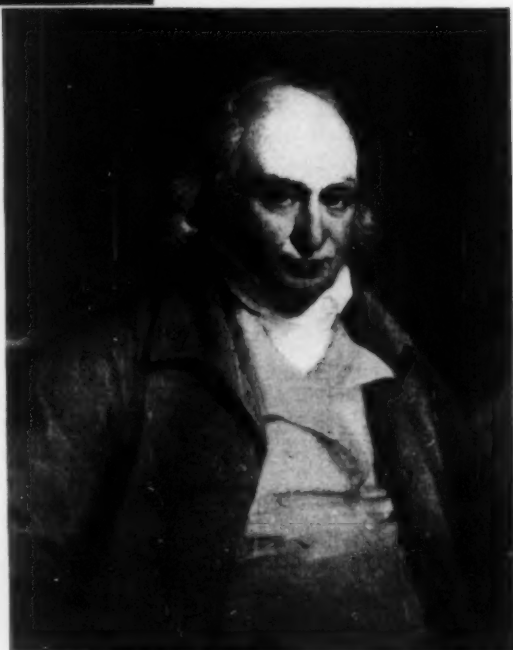


REBECCA GRATZ. BY THOMAS SULLY
(Owned by Henry Joseph, Esq., Montreal)

an olive complexion, brilliant color, soft, dark brown eyes and black hair. Over her claret colored dress she wears a pale yellow mantle with white fur. John Sartain in his "Reminiscences of a Very Old Man," tells of a visit to Miss Gratz in her later life. "Her eyes struck me as piercingly dark, yet of mild expression, in a face tenderly pale. The portrait Sully painted of her must have been a remarkable likeness, that so many years after I should recognize her instantly by remembrance of it."

Sully was known as the "Sir Thomas Lawrence of America" because, in his charming and delicate portrayal of women, he was not unlike his great English con-

temporary. The delicacy of his brush is further exemplified in a portrait, owned by the Corcoran Gallery of Art, of Fanny Yates, who was born in Liverpool, England, of a prominent Jewish family. There she was married to Jacob Clavius Levy, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, when she was sixteen years old, and then came to this country with her husband about 1840. Thomas Sully painted Mrs. Levy's portrait shortly after her arrival in Charleston. Her small and well shaped head, with its luminous dark brown eyes, is turned slightly to the right, and over her brown hair, parted in the middle, is a gray headdress which softly falls to her shoulders. The portrait is a symphony



MICHAEL GRATZ. BY THOMAS SULLY
(Owned by Henry Joseph, Esq., Montreal)

in brown and gray tones, relieved by the rosy hues of her olive complexion.

Mrs. Levy's husband was an important figure in many political and financial ventures of his day, besides being a scholar of some note. Fanny Yates Levy lived to be ninety-four; she died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Repplier, in Philadelphia, and was buried in Savannah, Georgia, where her family had removed in 1848.

Sully's Register includes the portrait of Gustavus A. Myers, 1801-1869, the son of Samuel Myers, who was painted by Stuart. Gustavus married Mrs. Hugh Conway, the daughter of Governor William Giles of Vir-



MRS. JACOB CLAVIUS LEVY
BY THOMAS SULLY
(Owned by the Corcoran Gallery of Art)



SAMSON LEVY, JUNIOR. BY THOMAS SULLY
(Owned by Mrs. Robert Hale Bancroft, Boston)

ginia. Mr. Myers and his father lived in adjoining houses in Richmond, Virginia, and the well-known Crump House there is the house once owned by Samuel Myers. Gustavus was a prominent lawyer and a man of pronounced literary tastes, and thus drew about him a circle of friends, one of whom was G. P. R. James, for several years British Consul in Richmond. At the outbreak of the Civil War, no doubt through the recommendation of Mr. James, Mr. Myers was appointed British Consul in Richmond and, though not an official minister, acted as representative of the British Government in its dealings with the Confederate

States of America throughout the war.¹

In the portrait by Sully the face is illumined with a fine spiritual quality. It is owned by Mr. Myers' granddaughter, Mrs. John Hill Morgan of Brooklyn, and for some time has been on exhibition at the Brooklyn Art Museum, together with the Stuart portrait of Samuel Myers.

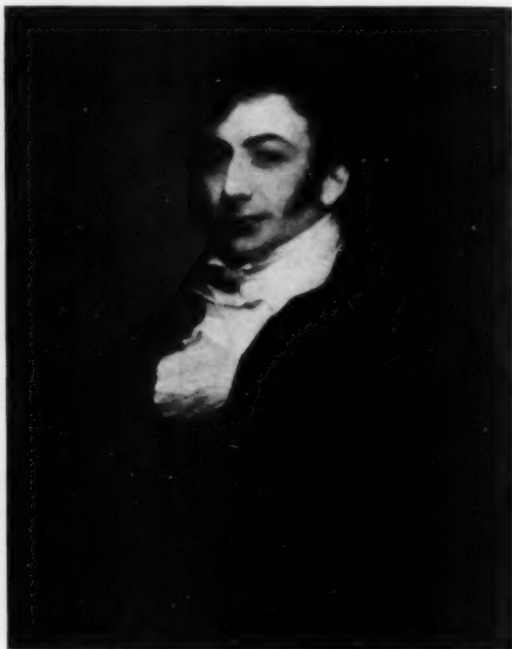
Another Sully portrait is that of Solomon Jacobs, who was born in 1775. He lived in Richmond, Virginia, a very wealthy, prominent, and respected citizen. Besides his own home, he owned some of the most desirable property in Richmond. He represented the French government in the tobacco market and acted as local agent for the banking house of Rothschild. At one time he was recorder and acting mayor, the highest municipal office ever held by a Richmond Jew.

On December 11, 1810, he was elected Grand Master of the Masons of Virginia and retired December 14, 1813, after three consecutive years, which have been, as far as known, the longest period ever served by any Grand Master. His lodge was the Richmond Randolph number nineteen. Solomon Jacobs' portrait was recently sold by the Macbeth Gallery to Mrs. William Averell Harriman of New York.

Sully painted a second portrait of Solomon Jacobs in his Masonic regalia. This has been engraved by I. A. O'Neil. Mr. F. Boykin Jacobs of Richmond, Virginia, his grandson, wrote me the following about the portrait: "I am not sure whether it was painted in Philadelphia or Richmond, as my grandfather lived in Philadelphia before settling here. The background is dark brown, and the colors

are most beautifully brought out. The painting was sent on to New York City some years ago, where it was awarded a prize as one of Sully's masterpieces. It was sent by the Masons, as he was Grand Master of Masons of the State of Virginia. This is all the information I can give, as our family records were destroyed at the evacuation of Richmond during the Civil War, April, 1865."

The Levy family of Philadelphia, prominent in the social and communal life of that city, were also patrons of Sully. The grandfather, Moses Levy, who resided in New York, was painted by an artist who flourished before the Revolution. His son, Samson, Senior, established the Philadelphia branch of the family.



SOLOMON JACOBS. BY THOMAS SULLY
(Owned by Mrs. William Averell Harriman, New York)

¹ Letters from John Hill Morgan, Esq., New York.

There were two well-known sons, both lawyers, Moses Levy and Samson, Junior. Moses, whose portrait was painted by Rembrandt Peale, became a famous judge. He married Mary Pearce, who was also painted by Rembrandt Peale; their portraits are in the possession of a descendant, Mr. J. J. Milligan, of Baltimore. They had two daughters, both painted by Sully in their youth. The girls were Henrietta and Martha; the portrait of the former is owned by Mr. Milligan, and Martha's portrait is owned by Mrs. Robert Hale Bancroft of Boston, who is her granddaughter. Both portraits were painted in 1810 and are still in their original frames.

The love for art in the Levy family was also with Samson, Junior. His portrait was not only drawn by St. Memin, but painted by Sully, as well. He married Sarah Coates. Sully painted her portrait, too, and the portraits of husband and wife hang together in the Bancroft home. Samson Levy, Junior, was also

one of the incorporators of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

The Levy family did not adhere to the traditional faith of their ancestors; they were converted to Protestantism and were buried in Christ Church burial ground, Philadelphia.

There were other portraits of Jews painted by Sully, but it has only been possible to describe a few here. However, from a study of Sully's Register, it is not alone from the name that one can discover a Jewish origin. In Pennsylvania, for example, there were families of



GUSTAVUS A. MYERS. BY THOMAS SULLY
(Owned by Mrs. John Hill Morgan, Brooklyn)

German and Dutch origin whose names might have applied equally to Jew or Gentile, and the research worker must glean information from all available sources before the authenticity of a portrait is proved.

Sully's portraits have a singular appeal, and it is well that his portraits of these early American Jews should be preserved, for they were people who made notable contributions to the history of our country.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The next article in this series, "Portraits of Jews Painted by Gilbert Stuart," will appear shortly.



THIS DELIGHTFUL GROUP, WHILE UNSIGNED, IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE WORK OF WILLIAM HENRY BROWN. IT SHOWS THE BACKGROUND USED BY BROWN AND THE FIGURES ARE HEAVILY POWDERED WITH GOLD LEAF. THE FAMILY BELONGS TO THE AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON LINE (THE HALF BROTHER OF WASHINGTON), AND THE GENTLEMAN IS JOSEPH WASHINGTON WOOLFOLK. THIS SILHOUETTE BELONGS TO THE GRAND-DAUGHTER, MRS. MOULTRIE HITT, A DAUGHTER FROM GEORGIA, WHO HAS KINDLY PERMITTED IT TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED

Silhouette History

BY ESTELLE HARRIS

OUR forefathers were so busy making history that they lacked the time—and sometimes the wherewithal—to record that history as fully as we wish they had. Incidents of compelling interest, family records, disputed points, these sometimes have to be proved by the sidelights of history. Collateral evidence these sidelights might be called, speaking genealogically, that sometimes supply the missing link in the chain.

But if authenticated history does not record the little everyday things that reveal the thousand and one points we would like to know, this collateral evidence is well worth research. For its own sake, too. Education, broadly speaking, is that culture resulting from the proper combination of history and psychology. A wide knowledge of the manners and customs of the past is necessary,

especially now that Americans are appreciating their own historical romance. No nation has a greater right to be proud of its early days and the twentieth century is sufficiently removed from Mayflower days for us to look on the American past with unprejudiced appreciation and to discern its progress from age to age with a loving eye.

The times and their customs naturally fall into distinct, though elastic, periods. The period of home dyeing, weaving and the pine settle; the making of samplers, to be later followed by the Berlin wool craze; the silhouette age and the brief day of the daguerreotype; and then the Boston rocker! Our first little maids cross-stitched their samplers while their mothers watched for Indians; a bit later the lads drew faces in their Latin primers; our great grand-parents had their

likenesses made (the universal gesture towards permanency). They all filled in their bookplates carefully and were prodigal with their dates and initials. They wrote in their diaries and thought it unseemly to die before writing their memoirs.

Of all the sidelights which illustrate history, the cutting of the silhouette was the most universal custom. The Black Shade, as it was originally known, dates further back than we care to trace, but an early fashionable period was when the much-storied William of Orange was King of England. Generations later, it obtained its name of silhouette as a mark of contempt for the methods of Etienne de Silhouette, who tried to make France economical, even of art and artistry. The result was that the humble Black Shade was elevated into fashion and the fashion spread to London, Vienna, and America, as fashions that originate in

Paris have a way of doing. In England, the Princess Elizabeth "showed great talent" and had albums full of her cuttings of the aristocracy of England, including a delightfully frank likeness of her royal parent, King George. In Austria, the royal family took very kindly to the art, the Empress and the Archduchesses cutting as a pastime. In America, little Nellie Custis, at Mount Vernon, made excellent likenesses of her mother and of General George Washington in 1798.

Besides being such a delightful pastime, the art became a profession and was also commercialized. It is rather difficult to realize that the art of photography dates back only to 1859. There were, of course, portrait painters, but their work



Left—FRANKLIN PIERCE, FOURTEENTH PRESIDENT, WHO MARRIED JANE APPLETON, OF BOSTON. Right—HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

Left—DANIEL WEBSTER, THE SON OF MAJ. EBENEZER WEBSTER, WHO FOUGHT AT BENNINGTON. Right—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, FIFTH PRESIDENT



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MILLER, THE GRANDSON OF COLONEL SYLVANUS SEELY,
WHO WAS ON THE STAFF OF GENERAL WASHINGTON (KINDLY LOANED BY
MRS. NEIL LEARY)

AUGUSTIN EDOUARD, HOLDING
DIAMOND-STUDDED SNUFFBOX
GIVEN HIM BY EMPEROR OF
AUSTRIA



THE LITTLE DAUGHTER OF EDOUARD



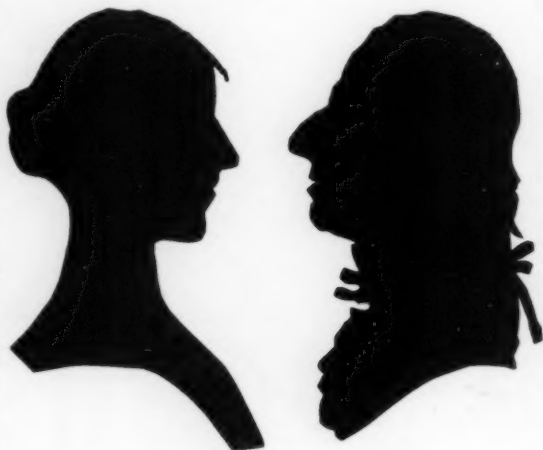
was necessarily limited. Yet the world in general loves its picture. The daguerreotype, or "apothecary's likeness," as it was called at the time, was also too expensive and tedious a process. The popularity of the silhouette was thus insured. Tom and Dick, Kings and Queens, all had them cut—for a shilling!

The recognized Silhouette Age elastically covers 1757 to 1859. The wave rose and fell, with the crest at its height earlier in Europe than in America. There is something about a silhouette that has a unique appeal, an appeal that the most wonderful photography may not always possess. The seventeenth and eighteenth century silhouette is stark, naked personality, unadorned, unsoftened. The absence of color and contour and accessories has reduced the likeness to the one underlying characteristic of the sitter, for

which quality we have no other term than personality or individuality. People of that time were not standardized. They were not like peas in a pod, but delighted in being themselves, even daring to be independent in matters of speech and dress.

While all the world was cutting, the silhouettists who obtained lasting fame were limited in number. Mrs. Pyburg, of London Town, in the time of William and Mary; Mrs. Harrington, 1775; Miers and Field, of London; Mrs. Beetham; Masters Hubbard and Hanks, who cut accurate likenesses in twenty seconds and made a living at it; but most famous of them is the great American genius William Henry Brown, and Augustin Amant Constance Fidele Edouard. These great people as a rule autographed their work,

but their identification does not depend altogether on the signature, for each had his own style. Mrs. Beetham developed the unusual, particularly liking the use of velvet, gold, and ivory as backgrounds; Miers and Field are said to have obtained their soft, deep black by a mixture of beer and pine soot instead of paper. They also were the pioneer silhouette jewelers, cutting minute likenesses for brooches, rings, lockets, and patch and snuff boxes. Silhouettes were in colors also and in silks, ivory, brush work, but the black paper on white background is the best known.



Left—ANNA MARIA SMITH, OF BALTIMORE, DAUGHTER OF SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH

ON BACK OF SILHOUETTE, BY EDOUARD: "JNO RHEA SMITH, SON OF JONATHAN BAYARD SMITH AND BROTHER OF SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH. THE FATHER OF JONATHAN BAYARD SMITH WAS SAMUEL SMITH, COLONEL, BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE. J. B. SMITH, SECRETARY COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, GREAT WHIG AND TRUSTEE OF PRINCETON

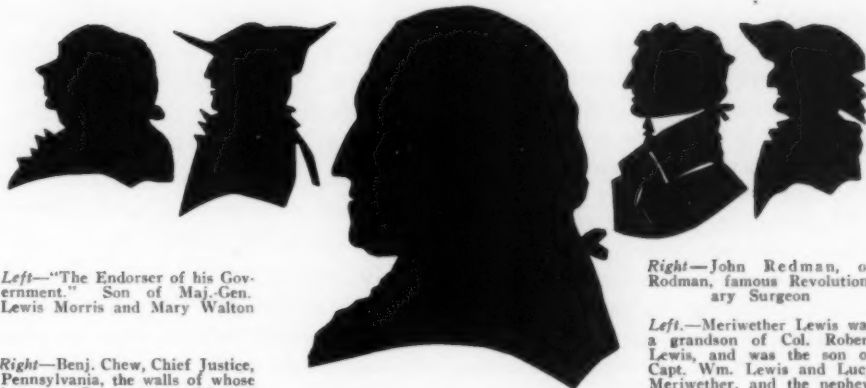
William Henry Brown became famous in 1825, when he cut his silhouette of the beloved Lafayette, who was visiting in Charleston at that time. Brown possessed the most remarkable facility with the scissors. He gave the sitter (or passer-by in the street, it made no difference to him) a moment of close scrutiny and in three minutes the likeness was made and invariably perfect. The man's enemies saw his faults, magnified; his friends perceived his virtues. This silhouette artist journeyed from city to city, setting up his Brown Gallery in each. Not to appear in his "Portrait Gallery of Distinguished American Citizens" cast a doubt on a gentleman's prestige. The

belles and beaux exchanged their silhouettes, and used them as the choicest of valentines. William Henry Brown's work became so well established that he had lithographed backgrounds for his public men. Groups and landscapes done by

Brown show him to have possessed the knowledge of pictorial composition as well as his marvelous gift of cutting. His works are brief commentaries of their times. The sartorial styles, the very high-hatted gentlemen, the swathing stocks and ferocious cornered collars, and the double chin at forty years—the

names and the tell-tale dates are all there! Great-grandmother's calash, grandfather's shoe buckles, the tea tables, the snuffboxes and the dandy patch box, all tell their stories. Lovers of genealogy frequently find wanted dates and bits of information jotted on the silhouette mounts. Brown's Book of Portraits is now in the custody of the Librarian of Congress.

Brown's ascendancy, as the American Silhouette artist par excellence, was so well established that when, in 1839, the European artist Augustin Edouard came to silhouette America, there appears to have been no sense of rivalry. They covered each other's ground much in the manner that the far-sighted landlady who, for the



Left—"The Endorser of his Government." Son of Maj.-Gen. Lewis Morris and Mary Walton

Right—Benj. Chew, Chief Justice, Pennsylvania, the walls of whose house at Germantown withstood the bullets of the patriots

Right—John Redman, or Rodman, famous Revolutionary Surgeon

Left—Meriwether Lewis was a grandson of Col. Robert Lewis, and was the son of Capt. Wm. Lewis and Lucy Meriwether, and the nephew of Charles and Nicholas Lewis, all of Revolutionary fame. His own name is famous as the Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

THE POWELL SILHOUETTE
OF THE GREAT GENERAL BY
LAMPLIGHT AT MOUNT
VERNON

daytime, let her room to Box the night-watchman, and to Cox for the night time, and blissful sleep attended them both. In like manner, Fame waited on William Henry Brown and the dapper little Frenchman with the many names. He had silhouetted those in the public eye of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and, returning to his native land from his Napoleonic exile, been received with honors and open arms by the French Court.

Edouard was, in addition to his positive genius for cutting likenesses, a model for business men of all times. He delighted in his work. Early in his career he adopted the method of cutting in duplicate, the autographing and dating of all his work. In the case of interesting sitters, which was frequently the case with Edouard for the simple reason that he was always interested, he would jot down additional data, sometimes almost a family tree! His sitters made engagements long beforehand, and often the whole family would be taken, including a slave or two and a favorite household pet! His

method was fairly like that of the present day—a little talk, some charming compliments to the lady, fair or as might be, a game of chess, the morning paper, and behold, the characteristic expression and pose was ready for cutting. The performance itself consumed only four minutes for the whole figure. Edouard, too, had portrait galleries and long lists of those who composed the Four Hundred, to pre-quote the famous saying, in all the large cities. He spent ten years touring and silhouetting in America and returned to Europe in 1849, carrying his duplicates, numbering in the neighborhood of ten thousand. Nearly a thousand of these were of prominent public men in Washington in the year 1841. He is credited with having cut one hundred thousand silhouettes during his lifetime.

The critics have pronounced that William Henry Brown excelled in facility of cutting, in intricate composition and fore-shortening as was necessary in groups, while Edouard had perhaps the greater characterization. It would, in-



LOVERS IN SIL-
HOUETTE

deed, be hard to determine. Examples of both artists are scattered throughout the country and are reproduced in many books on the subject. Silhouette lore is a fascinating and often profitable study for those interested in early Americana and Americans.

In addition to the group of silhouettists whose work was entirely by hand and scissors, there were several machines invented for taking the outline and soon the cutting was fast and furious. While the artist Peale made many beautiful

hand-cut silhouettes himself, he made thousands by machine-cut at his "Museum" in Philadelphia. William Bache, in New England, also conducted a large establishment for the making of black-and-white likenesses, and worked overtime at it. Cutting the silhouette became the popular parlor pastime, such as writing the scenario now is.

Where are they all? Photography, you see, came in full tide in 1859, and rang the knell of the quaint Black Shade.



The Character of Washington

From Speech Delivered by Webster on the Centennial of Washington's Birth

BUT let us hope for better things. Let us trust in that gracious Being who has hitherto held our country as in the hollow of His hand. Let us trust to the virtue and the intelligence of the people, and to the efficacy of religious obligation. Let us trust to the influence of Washington's example. Let us hope that that fear of Heaven which expels all other fear, and that regard to duty which transcends all other regard, may influence public men and private citizens, and lead our country still onward in her happy career. Full of these gratifying anticipations and hopes, let us look forward to the end of that century which is now commenced. A hundred years hence, other disciples of Washington will celebrate his birth, with no less of sincere admiration than we now commemorate it. When they shall meet, as we now meet, to do themselves and him that honor, so surely as they shall see the blue summits of his native mountains rise in the horizon, so surely as they shall behold the river on whose banks he lived, and on whose banks he rests, still flowing on towards the sea, so surely may they see, as we now see, the flag of the Union floating on the top of the Capitol; and then, as now, may the sun in his course visit no land more free, more happy, more lovely, than this our own country!

Gentlemen, I propose

"THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Book-Plates of Revolutionary Heroes

By FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

*Illustrated by Clifford K. Berryman and from
Original Plates*

HERO-WORSHIP is universally and eternally characteristic of the human race, as evidenced by the literature and art not only of nations of remotest antiquity, but also of those just born during the World War. It is a pure and beautiful devotion, and its encouragement probably tends more than any other single factor to instill patriotism in the hearts of each new generation.

But the Jewish Moses, Greek Achilles, Persian Rustem, Spanish Cid, Danish Beowulf, British King Arthur, and other national heroes too numerous to mention, were revered not wholly because of the great things they really did, but in a large measure for fantastic and superhuman deeds attributed to them by the resourceful imaginations of their compatriots. Our national heroes, however, are regarded solely for their authentic achievements, and are not found wanting. Perhaps it is because we are so young a nation, and look back so short a time to our first great men, that the vision is not obscured by mists of legendary lore. We find so much to cherish in their lives that, far from manufacturing feats of valor

for them, we are beggared to give the praise that is due to each.

Nothing brings us nearer to these great men and establishes so quickly the human kinship as their personal possessions which still remain. Book-plates, bearing the arms or names of an astonishing number of heroes of the Revolution, indicate that the Continental Army was largely composed of men whose bravery, resourcefulness, hope and endurance were matched by their intellectual attainments.

George Washington is the United States' absolute hero. Notwithstanding the great number, including the immortal Lincoln, who have

lived since, and possessed courage as dauntless, patriotism as fiery, loyalty as unswerving, and ideals as lofty as his, his image towers above them all, were it for no other reason than that he made them possible. Without his immortal achievements, theirs would be as nothing, so far as this nation is concerned, since he made the nation.

The nation's greatest jurist, and rarest author, have each in his own way written a "Life of Washington," which renders all other recountals superfluous. But a

The D. A. R. Library in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., is very desirous of securing American book-plates, both early and modern, to add to its ex-libris collection, now numbering a few hundred plates. All gifts of such valuable book-plates will be most gratefully received, whether the plates be the work of American artists, or the work of foreign artists for American owners. The plates which the Library now possesses form a good nucleus for a distinguished collection.



consideration of Washington's book-plate is peculiarly interesting, as it has been reproduced and also counterfeited more often than that of any other great man; in fact, it is the only American plate that has been counterfeited.

The undated plate herein reproduced is indisputably authentic. It is armorial, although the motto, "The end shows the deed," is not definitely established as the motto of Washington's ancestors, and may be original with him. The style is Chippendale, fashionable in England as well as America at the time, and authorities on book-plates have never agreed as to where it was engraved. Lichtenstein is certain that the United States has the honor, since no English engraver was capable of thus bungling a coat-of-arms, according to him, and drawing it in such faulty fashion. He places the date of this "slovenly piece of work" as somewhere between 1777 and '81. Blackwell agrees with him, while Allen assigns the Washington plate to an English engraver before the Revolution, because of its close resemblance to a Richard Washington plate,



engraved by G. Bickham, in 1730 or '40.

There were numerous restrikes from the original plate before its owner destroyed it, as well as reproductions made with no dishonest intent, but merely for use as illustrations of Washington biographies and similar literary works. Unscrupulous dealers, however, have not hesitated to pass these off upon the zealous but unwary collector as the original contemporary plate, and, as such, they have fetched large sums. What is purported to be the original copper-plate of George Washington's own ex-libris is in the Metropolitan Museum.

About 1865, a counterfeit plate was issued, attached to a collection of books auctioned in Washington, D. C., and purporting to have been obtained in some obscure place in Virginia. Mr. Poole, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, exposed this fraud on the spot, and the dealers failed to secure the high prices they would have gotten with authentic books of the first President.

There is also a French counterfeit of Washington's plate, which is even more easily detected



Paul Revere

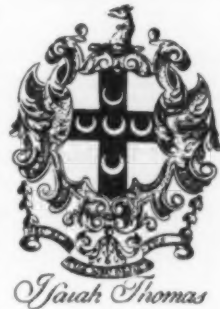
than the American counterfeit and re-strikes. Any book-plate expert can tell one of these at a glance, because of irregularity in the drawing, or the texture and age of the paper.

The second Washington plate dated 1798, reproduced here also, was found by the writer in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. It has never been listed or described in a standard work on book-plates. It is probably a forgery, and undeniably interesting, for it is most certainly not an attempt to counterfeit the original plate, because of the date and the pronounced tilt to the shield, the different bird, and the ribbon and wreath style.

Save Washington, there is no hero of the War for Independence more romantic than Paul Revere. The mere mention of his name conjures up the hush of midnight, the breathless wait for the signal lights, and their flash as dynamic as a gun's report: the lithe young patriot's leap to his horse, and dash at top speed along the road to Lexington. We can almost hear the thud of the horse's hoof; and the ominous alarm in the darkness of that long-gone night. Longfellow's poetic license has slightly altered the details of Revere's valorous deed, but anything which serves to dramatize heroism is to be commended, for thus it is the more readily impressed upon the minds of America's youth. We who are older can find just as much glamour in the true details of the ride, as given by the messenger himself in a letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Revere was forty years old at the time. From Lexington on the way to Concord he had two companions, a Dr. Prescott and William Dawes, who, incidentally, was a direct ancestor of our Vice-President, General Charles G. Dawes. The Doctor alone

reached Concord. Revere and his horse were seized by four redcoats and he returned to Lexington afoot, and there saved important papers belonging to Hancock, and witnessed the first shots fired in the memorable battle.

But this midnight ride which has made Revere's name immortal has also paradoxically eradicated everything else connected with his memory. The name of Washington immediately calls up a series of mental pictures of his varied activities; but Revere is invariably the midnight messenger to all of us except the book-plate enthusiasts. For the Boston patriot was a goldsmith and engraver by trade, and it is satisfying to reflect that when the Revolution was over, he returned to his peaceful occupation and lived to an advanced age,





witnessing the glorious beginnings of the young nation and its victory in the War of 1812.

Revere taught himself the art of engraving on copper and made portraits, popular caricatures, and historical pictures which are of extreme value to collectors. He made but nine book-plates, only four of which are signed, two of these being for loyalists, Gardiner Chandler, of Massachusetts, and William Wetmore, who went to Nova Scotia. A third signed plate was for Epes Sargent, in all probability the wealthy Salem shipowner whose fleet of vessels was destroyed by the French during the Seven Years' War and whose descendants are still receiving installments of the indemnity from the French Government.

Mr. W. E. Bailie, a delightful gentleman who

came to this country from Scotland over forty years ago, has devoted the past thirty to collecting book-plates. He has made many trips around the world in pursuit of his fad, and now the United States is his beneficiary, for he presented to the Metropolitan Museum in New York City his valuable collection of more than 25,000 items, among which are to be found George Washington's original plate and numerous counterfeits, as well as all of Revere's. Some idea of the value of book-plates may be obtained from his letter of March 5, 1921:

Seems to me there is an increasing interest being manifested in this particular fad, if one can judge by the attendance and the prices at the two latest sales of Wilmerding and Eno. For the first time, the plate of George Washington was put up alone, and I boosted it to \$180; and if it had not been in my late collection, I don't know to what figure it might have gone. Revere's own plate fetched \$100, and that because I did not care to go over \$95.

Revere's plate, though not quite so skillfully engraved as those by Hurd, exhibits originality of design. It combines the armorial and pictorial types, by showing the armorial emblem, with its motto, "Battle for the native land," in the grasp of a lively and ferocious-looking lion, certainly not the mild type which appears itself upon arms.

One of the patriots for whom Revere designed book-plates was Isaiah Thomas, of Massachusetts. Authorities are at odds over this plate, some attributing it to Revere, while others give Thomas Johnson, of Boston, the credit. But only one plate by the latter has been authenticated, and Johnson was more than a generation older than Thomas and Revere, and died some years before the Revolution. So it would seem highly probable that Revere made the plate, for he and Thomas were both residents of Boston, were near of an age, and were notably

active in serving the patriotic cause. Another convincing bit of evidence is that Revere made many engravings for *The Royal American Magazine*, which Thomas published in 1774. The plate itself is armorial and Jacobean in style, with a motto meaning "Neither overjoyed nor overworried."

As a lad of six years, Isaiah Thomas had been apprenticed to Zechariah Fowle, a printer, with whom he worked in Halifax, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Charleston, South Carolina, and went into partnership when he came of age, in 1770. The two issued the *Massachusetts Spy* in Boston for a short time, when Thomas became sole owner, and published it weekly, espousing the Whig cause, and becoming noted for his spirited attacks on the British Government, which tried in vain to suppress the patriotic sheet.

True journalist that he was, Thomas apparently held his printing press in greater esteem than his life; for on the 16th of April, '75, fearing the vengeance of the Royalists, he packed his press and types and fled by night to Worcester, set them up in safety, and returned to fight in the battle of Concord.

For a while Thomas was postmaster at Worcester, where he published and sold books, building a bindery and paper mill, and continued the *Spy* with short cessations totaling about four years, until 1802, when he turned it over to his son, Isaiah Thomas, Jr. The *Spy* loyally supported Washington and the Federalist party.

Isaiah Thomas is further distinguished as the first to employ music type in the United States, which he procured in 1786 from Europe. Other noted publications were his *New England Almanac*, the *Massachusetts Magazine*, and the *Farmer's Museum*, issued in various

parts of the country where he had established book-stores and printing houses. He wrote a *History of Printing in America* in two volumes, which is an accurate work; and in 1812 founded and became first president of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., to which he gave a library of 8,000 volumes, tracts and files of newspapers now extremely valuable. Incidentally, this society has one of the most valuable collections of rare old American book-plates in the United States, and has furnished eight of the plates used in this and in a foregoing article. Isaiah Thomas reached the age of eighty-two.

Nathaniel Hurd, America's greatest Colonial engraver, whom we have considered in a previous article, made the book-plate of Jonathan Jackson, another





eminent Boston statesman and patriot, who graduated from Harvard in 1761; filled many offices of trust, and was a member of the Continental Congress.

His plate is a graceful example of the Ribbon and Wreath style, with the spade-shaped shield, and is signed with Hurd's initials. It bears a motto meaning "That which is good is honest."

Connecticut gave many heroes to the Continental Army, but none more valiant than Col. John Chester, who commanded the "elite corps" and was in the Battle of Bunker Hill. His plate is plain armorial, with no motto.

Two States may justly claim Elias Boudinot as their own, for he was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of Huguenot ancestry; and became a resident of New Jersey through his asso-

ciation with Richard Stockton, the Signer, with whom he studied law, and whose sister he married in 1762. As a Colonel in the Continental Army, he was appointed Commissary General of Prisoners for over a year. In 1778 he represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress, becoming its president in 1782. In this capacity, he signed the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain. Country and God were his ideals, which might well be emulated by more of our public men to-day. Boudinot, always of a deeply religious nature, which is incidentally obvious in the motto on his book-plate, which means "Glory and honor be to God alone," was an earnest Bible student. He founded the American Bible Society and was its first president.

Boudinot's book-plate is armorial in the Ribbon and Wreath style, and was made by Peter Rushton Maverick, the most prolific of our early engravers, and one of the most skillful. He produced nearly a hundred plates for the best people of his day, most of them New Yorkers, of such families as Livingston, Van Rensselaer, Kip, Goelet, De Peyster, and Clinton.

An influential member of the Continental Congress throughout its existence was James Duane, of New York, and during the Revolution he served on the Committee of Safety for that State. When the British evacuated New York City in 1783, Duane was chosen first mayor, under the new charter, for five years.

His book-plate is an armorial one by Henry Dawkins, whose Chippendale designs usually have such pictorial motifs as are seen in the Duane plate: shepherdess and lover, young woman in décolletée strumming upon a guitar, which seem to arouse comic feelings in the book-plate expert. Dawkins was a quaint character, whose eccentricities we have

discussed in a previous paper. The motto in the Duane plate means "A prey to no one."

In October, 1917, there was dedicated at Albany, New York, the most interesting landmark of Revolutionary days in the State, with the single exception of Washington's headquarters at Newburgh. This landmark is the beautiful Colonial mansion of General Philip Schuyler. He had been prominent in national affairs some years before the Revolution, serving with conspicuous merit in the French and Indian Wars, and taking an active though conservative part in politics.

During the first year of the Revolution he was appointed Major-General in command of the northern army. He made extraordinary progress in perfecting the army discipline and in superintending Indian affairs.

Surpassed by no other officer in his keen observation and unremitting vigilance, he was constantly troubled by recurring instances of insubordination of the troops and the commissary's embezzlement of the public money and wastefulness; and his written rebukes are among the most perfect literary examples of pure and forcible Saxon English. Following St. Clair's evacuation of Ticonderoga, Gen. Schuyler was the victim of unjust and groundless suspicions, and was superseded by Gen. Gates. A court of inquiry later approved his conduct completely, and Washington personally offered him a command. But Schuyler had definitely withdrawn from conspicuous duty and refused the offer, devoting his service to the campaign in New York State. He suffered severe losses during the British invasion from the north, when the redcoats burned his country home and flaxmills at Saratoga. An interesting evidence of his graciousness and courtesy, even under adverse circumstances, was af-

forded a few days later by his hospitable entertainment at his Albany mansion of General Burgoyne and his staff, prisoners of war en route to Boston.

General Schuyler and Rufus King were the two first United States Senators from New York, and the former was a State Senator for many years. His book-plate is armorial in the early Chippendale style, without a motto.

The youngest hero under our consideration was Brockholst Livingston, who left Princeton in his sophomore year, 1776, to become Gen. Schuyler's aide-de-camp, being but nineteen years old at the time. He was another member of the eminent Livingston family, the son of William, Governor of New Jersey during the War. Brockholst became a lieutenant-colonel and served for several





years, assisting in the capture of Burgoyne, in '79. The same year he went to Spain as private secretary to John Jay, his brother-in-law, and not many years his senior. It will be recalled that Jay had been sent to negotiate a treaty with Spain. Livingston remained abroad with him about three years, returning to New York in 1782, to study law with Peter Yates. He was admitted to the bar a year later, and quickly rose to eminence in his profession. He was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of New York in 1802, serving but four years, when he was called to the Supreme Court of the United States, in which he was an associate justice until his death in Washington, D.C., in 1823.

Brockholst Livingston's bookplate has the familiar arms and

motto, "I hope for better things." It is Chippendale in style.

Handsome and cultured, honorable and brave, Col. Richard Varick is more romantic than any hero of fiction could ever be; and the events of his life read like the made-to-order plot of a master novelist. Aide-de-camp to Benedict Arnold—and to George Washington—could any Revolutionary soldier have had more variety? Only twenty-two years of age when the War began, Varick possessed the final attribute of a hero of romance—youth.

The tragedy of Arnold's treason and the various motives that may have influenced him have been often reviewed. Varick, who had been his chief aide-de-camp at West Point for some time before the André episode, had never suspected him of a base thought and was completely ignorant of the entire affair; for with the high idealism of youth, he could not connect treachery with a soldier so brave as Arnold had shown himself to be. This attitude of Varick's actually enabled Arnold to carry his plans so near completion, shielded by the whole-hearted and unsuspecting loyalty of his aide. The discovery of the plot, the trial and execution of André, Arnold's flight from West Point, and the court-martial examination of Varick and his other aides, are the most dramatic series of incidents in the history of the Revolution. Richard Varick was so crushed by the defection of the man he had trusted so implicitly, that for some days he was on the brink of insanity. He was found by the court absolutely innocent of complicity in the affair; but he continued to be tried by public opinion and found guilty or at least suspected. Such a situation became intolerable to a true patriot, and Varick went to the Commander-in-Chief and requested him to publish the findings of the court with a certificate of his character.

With rare perception and sympathy, Washington most sincerely wished to clear the young officer in the eyes of his countrymen, but had no money to grant this request. So he did infinitely more: by obtaining Congressional permission to employ a recording secretary in his military household and appointing Richard Varick to the position. Varick magnificently vindicated his benefactor's confidence by his achievement known as the "Varick Transcript," forty-four volumes of several hundred pages each, all beautifully written by hand, in which are classified the innumerable papers at Headquarters relating to the conduct of the Revolution. Early in the War, Varick had had experience as secretary to General Schuyler. Soon after the War, he revised the law of the State of New York, with a certain Samuel Jones, and in 1801 he was mayor of New York. So Varick "ended happily," living to be seventy-eight years of age.

His book-plate is armorial, in the Chipendale style, and has no motto. It is signed "A. Billings, Sculpt."—an engraver of whom little seems to be known. The introduction of the flag and other features into the ornamentation makes this plate quite a patriotic affair.

Of lofty patriotism and irreproachable character, Gouverneur Morris is at once a foremost statesman of the Revolutionary period, and the most difficult to understand, as regards some of his ideas, of anyone considered in these articles.

He had graduated from college, completed a course in law and been admitted to the bar by the time he was nineteen, in 1771. He immediately engaged in politics, being at first a Tory, because of his aristocratic descent and connections, and his half-brother, Staats Long Morris, fought as a major-general in the British army. But another half-brother signed the Dec-

laration. Gouverneur Morris eventually joined the Whigs through his belief in the justice of their cause, and was in the New York Provincial Congress in '76-'77, drafting the State constitution and becoming the leading advocate of independence, as he was also in the Continental Congress in 1777-79. In 1780 he established himself in Philadelphia as a lawyer for seven years, during which he was associated with Robert Morris in financial affairs, preparing a system of coinage which is the basis of our present system. In '87 he was one of Pennsylvania's representatives in the Constitutional Convention.

He went abroad in 1789, became involved in the French Revolution, endeavoring to aid in the escape of the rulers, from Paris, and in the same year, 1792, was appointed United States minister to France. He was the only foreign representative to remain there throughout the Reign of Terror, but his hostile attitude toward the Revolutionists caused their request for his recall. From 1800 to 1803 he was a member of the United States Senate. Later he was active in internal commerce improvements in New York State.

His book-plate, the same as that of Lewis Morris the Signer, is made from the same plate with the first name changed.

Another true patriot who was aide to Benedict Arnold, was Maj. Matthew Clarkson, of New York. He served with distinction in the actual fighting, while his father, David Clarkson, Jr., was equally active in civic life, on committees, and materially assisted the colonies in a financial way, for he was a man of wealth and influence. Matthew Clarkson was aide-de-camp also to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of Higham, Mass. A worthy heir to his father's wealth and reputation, he was for twenty-one years President of the Bank

of New York. Both father and son used the same book-plate with the name changed. It is plain armorial without a motto.

A distinctly philosophical motto adorns the armorial book-plate of Edward Antill, "Honesty is praised and is left to starve." The plate is Chippendale in style, and was designed by Trenchard, an obscure engraver.

Antill was a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolution, afterwards becoming a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, organized by Washington and Lafayette, which brewed such a fierce political storm. In private life, Lieutenant-Colonel Antill was an author and seems to be claimed by both New Jersey and New York.

The high character and ability of Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, is attested by no less a man than George Washington. He nominated him to be Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army in 1775. Johnson became Maryland's first governor under the new Constitution, from 1777-'79, and was appointed Chief Justice of the State in 1790.

His book-plate is a Chippendale design of armorial type by Dawkins. It has the usual Dawkins characteristics.

By way of conclusion to the three articles in this series on book-plates, it may be interesting to note the recent statement of a famous alienist, that in his extensive experience with neurotic and criminal types he had yet to find one with a hobby; hence he concluded that persons who cultivate a fad never commit murder or suicide, never become insane, nor participate in robbery or other crimes. At any rate, whether or not one may wish to ride a hobby merely to escape suspicion, the writer most enthusiastically recommends the sport for the thorough enjoyment it brings; and being herself a collector of book-plates, considers this particular fad of surpassing delight. And by way of specialization, could there be anything more appropriate for the Daughters of the American Revolution than the acquisition and study of plates which once belonged to Revolutionary heroes, Signers of the Declaration, and other early Americans who laid the firm foundation of this great Nation of ours?

Additional acknowledgment for the use of one or more plates in this and the two foregoing articles is made to:

The Colonial Dames Club, Washington, D. C.
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Mr. Roberts,
Chief of the Print Division.

Scottish Rite Supreme Council, Washington, D. C.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. R. Carter Wellford, Warsaw, Virginia.

For Colonial book-plates and book-plates of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, see January and February, 1925, D. A. R. Magazine.

THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of Mrs. Lucia Eames Blount, widow of Colonel Henry F. Blount, on September 17, 1925.

Mrs. Blount was a Charter Member of the Society, Vice-President General in 1890, and Historian General in 1894.

STATE CONFERENCES

NEW YORK

The 30th annual session of the New York state conference was held at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, October 28, 29 and 30, 1925. Washington Heights Chapter was hostess, and its Regent, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, gave a gracious address of welcome.

The Conference was called to order on Wednesday by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash. The session began with Scriptures and Invocation by the State Chaplain, Miss Mary M. Badger, the singing of "Star Spangled Banner" led by Theodorè Brodhead Conway, the Salute to the Flag, and the American's Creed. After the State Regent had fittingly responded to Mrs. Kramer's welcome, a warm message of greeting and felicitations to the Conference from the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, was read. Then in turn our honored guests were introduced, who brought greetings. They were Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Walter Ambrose Robinson, of Alabama; Mrs. Thomas W. Spence, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Gerald Livingston Schuyler, of Colorado; Mrs. George M. Young, of North Dakota; National Officers: Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General; Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Registrar General; Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Larz Anderson, Librarian General; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Curator General; State Regents: Mrs. Charles Read Banks, of New Jersey, and Mrs. George H. Warren, of New Hampshire. Mrs. Howard H. McCall, ex-Vice-President General from Georgia, represented the State Regent of Georgia. Kindred Societies were represented by Mr. R. M. Montgomery, Jr., New York S. R.; Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, president of Washington Headquarters Association; and Mrs. Frank D. Callan, State President of the U. S. Daughters of 1812.

An address of welcome was given in the evening by U. S. Senator Royal S. Copeland, M. D., followed by addresses by Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and Col. Peter E. Traub, United States Army, representing Major General Charles P. Summerall, Commanding General, 2nd Corps Area. Other speakers during the Conference were "Sergeant Ruth" Farnum, who spoke on "The Menace of Communism," and Col. James A.

Moss, U. S. Army, retired, Director General U. S. Flag Association. Music was by soloists Theodorè Brodhead Conway, Grace Divine of the San Carlos Opera Company, and by Jessie S. M. Herbert who sang "America, my Country" accompanied by the composer Laura Sedgwick Collins. Mrs. Samuel Rayburn sang "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

There was a subscription luncheon with an attendance which filled the main ballroom of the Commodore to capacity. The social events of the Conference were a reception by courtesy of Washington Heights Chapter at Roosevelt House, the birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt, with moving pictures of Roosevelt's life, and a huge birthday cake; a reception at Jumel Mansion by the Washington Headquarters Association, and a pilgrimage to Valley Forge the day following Conference, to present memorial gifts.

The State Regent's report was received with marked enthusiasm, although it represented but one of the six full years of her Regency which have placed our Empire State in the forefront of achievements. Five new chapters have been added since 1924 and are Abigail Fillmore, Matinecock, Orleans, Shatemuck and Tarrytown. There are now chapters in every one of the sixty counties of New York State except five.

For the second year Benedetta di Francesco is matriculated at Buffalo Normal School. She is president of the Y. W. C. A. as well as prominent in her class. We have another scholarship at International College which is being enjoyed by Maria Ann Cassetta, of Elmira.

The reports of all state officers and chairmen showed great activity and splendid results, with excellent plans for the season's work.

A Memorial service was held for departed members, at which each Chapter Regent placed a white carnation in a large wreath for the departed in her chapter. Nearly every chapter had this sad rite to perform, and the green laurel wreath was surrounded by the white blossoms at the conclusion of the ceremony, as 218 members had passed away during the past year. On Sunday following the close of Conference, which was All Saints Day, the wreath was placed at the monument on Fort Washington Avenue which commemorates the

Battle of Fort Washington and memorializes Margaret Corbin.

A committee, with the State Historian as chairman and with representatives from the State Education Department and Columbia University, has been appointed by the State Regent to locate and mark the grave of Margaret Corbin, the Revolutionary soldier and heroine. A resolution was adopted at this Conference providing a per capita amount to make possible a fitting memorial.

Another resolution adopted at this Conference was that the State Conference would take one of the boxes in the New Auditorium at \$1,500. Other important resolutions were:

That the D. A. R. discountenance the draping and improper hanging of the American Flag in any hall which we occupy at meetings.

That the New York D. A. R. present a bronze tablet to the State, to be placed in the Capitol building at Albany in honor of the four signers from New York of the Declaration of Independence—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis and Lewis Morris.

That the New York State Conference place on record its hearty approval of the plan proposed by the Erie Canal Centennial Commission for a state-wide observance of the opening of the Erie Canal one hundred years ago.

That the New York State Conference endorse the efforts of the Conference House Association, comprising the patriotic societies of Staten Island in its efforts to restore and preserve the Billow House, or the Peace Conference House, and that a Staten Island Daughter be appointed to serve on that committee.

Two chapters have acquired Chapter houses, Johnstown Chapter, the historic Black Horse Tavern at Johnstown by purchase, and Southampton Colony Chapter, an old colonial house with many valuable antique furnishings at Southampton, by gift. Thirty chapters have erected memorials, planted trees and placed tablets.

Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Regent of the Hostess Chapter, was elected State Regent, and those elected with her were: Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Bert Van Wie, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Theodore de Laporte, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Ruth Barber, Treasurer; Mrs. William T. Weldon, Historian; Mrs. David Perry, Consulting Registrar; Mrs. John S. Parsons, Librarian; Mrs. Silas T. Crocker, Chaplain; and three State Directors—Mrs. Walter M. Litchfield, Mrs. George Duffy and Mrs. Milton W. Holt.

(Mrs. Alton B.) AMELIA CAMPBELL PARKER.

MAINE

Upon the arrival of the train in Augusta, Maine, our President-General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, and our Librarian-General, Mrs. Larz Anderson, were met by the Regent of Koussinoc Chapter, Mrs. Wm. H. Fisher, and Hon. Blaine S. Viles, who escorted them to the home of the State Regent of Maine, Mrs. Blaine S. Viles. Shortly after, they were guests of honor at a small tea at Mrs. Viles' home. State officers and chairmen of committees who had arrived in Augusta had the privilege of meeting in an informal way these delightful women. That evening Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Anderson were honor guests of Mr. and Mrs. Viles at a dinner party of prominent Maine men and women.

The following day the annual State Conference was held in the Hall of Representatives at the State Capitol on October 6, 1925. Four hundred delegates and Daughters were gathered to attend the Conference and to greet Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President-General and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Librarian-General.

The meeting was opened promptly at ten o'clock with the entrance of color bearers escorting the National and State Officers and guests, following which the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Blaine S. Viles. The devotional exercises were conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. C. W. Steele.

Mrs. Florence Waugh Danforth, President of the Maine State Federation of Women's Clubs and also State Chairman of Americanization, led the Flag Salute, after which the entire gathering responded with the American's Creed, followed by the song "America."

Mrs. Wm. H. Fisher, Regent of the hostess chapter, Koussinoc, extended greetings, the response being made by Mrs. Frederick E. Lowell, State Vice-Regent of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter of Portland. Following the reading of the minutes by the Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. W. Hall, and the report of the Committee on Standing Rules by Mrs. William E. Brewster, State Chairman of Girl Home-Makers, Mrs. Viles presented the State Regent's report, in which she introduced the subject of an auditorium in Washington in connection with Memorial Continental Hall. The building of the Auditorium she characterized as one of the biggest projects ever undertaken by a woman's organization, and the need of the building was described by her.

In introducing Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Viles said: "Too much praise cannot be given to the wonderful executive ability of our President-Gen-

eral, ranking first among the prominent women of the day. It is my great privilege to introduce to you our President-General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook."

The President-General, then spoke and immediately endeared herself to the members by her charm of manner and earnest interest in the work of the organization. Responding briefly to Mrs. Viles' greetings, she spoke of the loyalty of the Maine Daughters, and the part that Maine men and women have played in the history of the United States.

Mrs. Larz Anderson was then introduced and told most interestingly of her work as Librarian General and the need of the material support of local chapters to continue the efficient work of the library.

Regrets were expressed by the National and State Officers that Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, Recording Secretary-General, was ill and unable to be present. A telegram of greeting was received from her and one was also sent by the delegates.

A complete report of the Auditorium building fund was presented by Mrs. F. E. Lowell, State Chairman, of Portland.

Following the Vice-Regent's report, at Mrs. Viles' request, Mrs. Cook spoke at length describing the building of the Auditorium. In no other way could the Maine women have had brought home to them so forcibly the needs and requirements of the National Society. The gift of a State Box and several chairs have already been subscribed for the Auditorium.

The name of Mrs. B. G. W. Cushman, of Auburn, the ex-State Regent, was presented as a Vice-President-General and endorsed by the Conference.

At the conclusion of the morning session the delegation was served luncheon at the Augusta House, Penney Memorial Church, and Hallowell House. Mrs. Viles, the State Regent, entertained at luncheon the guests of honor, Mrs. Cook, and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. R. O. Brewster, wife of the Governor, and Mrs. Wm. E. Brewster, mother of the Governor, the ex-regents and State officers.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. Henry E. Dunnack, Librarian of the State Library. A musical program was given by Roger A. Nye, prominent lyric tenor of Maine. This was followed by an address by Governor Ralph O. Brewster, responded to by Mrs. C. B. Porter of Old Town.

The special address by the President-General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, was then given. Mrs. Cook was very warmly received and her message listened to with close attention. A response followed by Mrs. G. B. W. Cushman.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, Mrs. Alfred K. Ames of Machias, Chairman, closed the Conference. The meeting was adjourned to the Blaine Mansion, the Governor's home, where by invitation of Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster the members were privileged to meet Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Anderson and the State Regent, Mrs. Viles.

Mr. and Mrs. Viles were host and hostess at a dinner party at the Augusta Country Club that evening, their guests having the pleasure of meeting again Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Anderson. This brought to a close one of the best attended and most pleasant Conferences of Maine Daughters.

LUCY BEATRICE PHELAN NORTH,
Historian of Koussinoc Chapter.

Important Notice

ALL subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE should be sent to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Subscription blanks for the use of State and Chapter Magazine Chairmen can be secured from her.

For advertising rates and information regarding advertising in this magazine address Mrs. Charles White Nash, National Magazine Chairman, 8 Lafayette Street, N. Y.

Answers and Queries for the Genealogical Department should be addressed to Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh, Genealogical Editor, The Portner, Washington, D. C.

All other material for publication in the magazine should be sent to the Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., with return postage enclosed. The Editor is not responsible for unsolicited articles.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL LIBRARY



REVIEWS BY D. B. COLQUITT

Old Americans, by Ales Hrdlicka, Curator United States National Museum. Baltimore: The Williams and Wilkins Company. 438 pages. Price \$10.

This valuable work, the result of a long period of investigation, is a handmaiden to the serious study of American pedigrees from the anthropological and sociological point of view; and its style makes it comprehensible to the layman, who will find it a source of entertaining enlightenment.

It is a study of the Caucasian race in the United States—the blending of Nordic, Alpine, and Mediterranean peoples which has produced a type already recognized as "American"; and this raises the following interesting questions which Dr. Hrdlicka has sought to answer through his research:

"Has the American strain been subject, long enough, to new environment and sociological and other influences to be regarded as a new sub-type of the white race? If so, have the influences been substantial enough to result in perceptible modifications of the physical type?"

"Are such physical changes uniformly in the direction of improvement, or is there also some degeneration? Has the type reached and passed its zenith, or is it still on the upgrade? How will the type be affected by the admixture with the more recent immigration? Is it desirable to keep it pure by encouraging inter-marriage or is new blood desirable?"

Dr. Hrdlicka applies the term "Old Americans" to those American whites who have been in the country the longest, and includes those whose ancestry on each side of the family is native born for at least two generations. An interesting historical sketch of the Old American stock is given, including its derivation, nationalistic and racial composition. From the deductions of the research the volume closes with a most interesting discussion of the American type of the future.

The book is illustrated with photographs of American types, as well as containing tables and charts of data dealing with pigmentation, measurements, strength, age, and mentality.

The Phinizy Family in America, by Ferdinand Phinizy Calhoun. Atlanta: Johnson-Dallis Co. 176 pages.

This genealogy of a well-known Georgia family is carefully prepared with a view to adherence to fact, and is copiously illustrated with charming ante-bellum portraits, photographs of later times, views of plantation and city homes, heirlooms, and facsimiles of old letters.

The family was established at Augusta, Georgia, by Ferdinand Victor Francois Phinizy, a native of Parma, Italy, who was educated in France, and, as a member of the Regiment Gatinais, was in the expeditionary force of General Lafayette in the American Revolution. His regiment participated in the engagement of the British at Savannah, and in the maneuvers about Yorktown. He was retired from the army in 1784, returned to Georgia and founded there the family which bears his name.

He and the immediate generation, "as might be expected, were merchants and planters, and with the accumulation of wealth they later helped in the organization of, and became directly connected with, the financial institutions," besides being found as "successful lawyers, physicians, editors, members of the State Legislature, and even as mayors of Augusta and Athens."

The plantation home, "China Grove," a place of splendor, built by Ferdinand Phinizy, is now dilapidated. Near by the house is the tomb of Ferdinand Phinizy, who died in 1818.

He had two daughters and three sons, from whom have sprung the many descendants shown to have intermarried with the families of Burdell, Dawson, Doughty, Dales, Hungerford, Mays, Neely, Garrett, Wallace, Black, Calhoun, Witham, Spalding, Percy, Fortson, Pointer, Westcott, Strong, Powell, Spinelli, Billups, Harris, Patterson, Bones, McGran, Jackson, Roberts, Gary, Miller, Beane, Mitchell, and others.

The author has made the genealogy readable by description of homes and biographical sketches of members of the family.

Origin and Descent of An American Van Metre Family, by Samuel Gordon Smyth. Lancaster, Pa.: Lancaster Press, Inc.

The above genealogy, prepared from civil, church, military and family records and printed for private circulation, has been compiled by the author of the Duke-Shepherd-Van Metre Genealogy, Rafinesque, The Errant Naturalist, Pioneer Presbyterians in the Valley of Virginia, and the History of the Darke and Lucas Families.

The Origin and Descent of an American Van Metre Family, as the title implies, is the annals of a family of the Netherlands which was transplanted to the Valley of Virginia by John Van Metre, whose descendants are numerous. The compiler takes the family back to A. D. 1250 through data obtained from old illuminated parchments, heraldic visitations and knighthood rolls of the nobility of Holland, and locates their manor or estate, Van Meteren, of that period as situated between the Rhine and Waal.

Jan V. seems to have incurred his father's displeasure, and the succession to this estate fell to his sister by marriage contract about 1394, when she became the bride of the Duke of Mechteld. Among the sister's heirs was Johann Van Meteren, who appears on the rolls of knighthood and who brought suit against the Count Van Buuren on account of a flood in the Waal. The arms of these Van Meterens is described in this genealogy, which also contains it in beautifully illuminated colors as the frontispiece.

The Van Meteren are shown as interested in the navigations of Henry Hudson, and in 1662 a branch of the family, Jan Joosten Van Meteren, his wife and five children, who hailed from Thielerswaardt, in Holland, emigrated to New Netherlands and settled in what is now Kingston.

The movements of the descendants of these emigrants are traced into Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia through a John Van Metre, who married Sarah Bodine and who settled upon a grant of land in Spotsylvania County. From these, then, descend the Van Metres of the Valley of Virginia, whose numerous progeny is well distributed in the various sections of the United States and who will find this genealogy of great interest.

This genealogy also contains the line of Louis du Bois who headed the expedition against the Minnisink Indians in 1670 and whose daughter afterwards married a Van Metre. The du Bois's descent is shown from Guelph, Prince of Scyri, A. D. 476, and of the Estes of the Actii of Rome, who settled in Lombardy about 500 B. C. In 1107 the descent comes through Judith, of the house of Charlemagne, whose

great grandson married a descendant of William the Conqueror.

The Ancestry of Grafton Johnson, With Its Four Branches: The Johnson—The Holman—The Keen—The Morris. By Damaris Knoke. Indianapolis: Hollenbeck Press.

It is evident that the author of this tackled the ancestry of Grafton Johnson with a scholar's knowledge of exactness in historical research. The research was not confined to letters and libraries, but much time was expended in visiting various localities for first-hand notes from legal documents found in courthouses, family Bibles, and tombstones.

The ancestry of Grafton Johnson is Virginian—slave-holding landowners, leading typical lives of their day—and embraces the paternal branches of Holman, Keen, and Morris. The two former families were seated in James City County, in the lowland section of the State, while the two latter were located in the mountainous valley of the Shenandoah.

The progenitor of the Morris is shown to have been Robert, who came to James City County in 1635, and whose descendant married Dudley Keen, who established himself in the locality in 1785. Then between those periods, about 1745, Isaac Johnson and Isaac Holman halted, respectively, in their migration in what is now Rockingham and Shenandoah counties; but sons of each drifted into the section of the Yadkin Valley, North Carolina, and their children intermarried. And it was finally in Kentucky that the four families were amalgamated through the marriage of James Johnson and Mary Turner Keen, who were parents of eleven children, among whom was Grafton Johnson the first.

Isaac Johnson, who married Elizabeth Holman in North Carolina, returned to Virginia for a few years, where several of their children were born and from where he served in the American Revolution as a corporal in Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell's company of the 9th Virginia Regiment. In 1783 he received a grant of land in Rowan County, North Carolina, but he eventually migrated into Kentucky, where he died in 1814, leaving a will wherein he named his children, the descendants of whom, numbering two thousand, are scattered throughout the States.

The Keen line shows Dudley Keen was a native of England and a slave-holding planter conducting "various activities on his estate, including weaving on his looms that turned out linens, blankets and wonderful counterpanes, which were sold by the wagon-load at Richmond, several choice specimens of the counterpanes having been preserved by his posterity."

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

THE PORTNER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries must be short and to the point.
 3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ANSWERS

12400. LEE.—Capt. Daniel Lee b 23 Jan 1775 d in Middleport, N. Y. 3 Nov. 1885. He was in the War of 1812. Married Mollie Olmstead. His father John Lee served in Rev. Would like to correspond.—*Mrs. L. D. Crossland, 24 University Place, Columbus, Ohio.*

12427. ROGERS.—While I have no proof, I believe Hope Rogers was the son of Ichabod who was the s of Jeremiah & Abial Pears Rogers, mar 1650. John Piers or Pears made a will 1661, Dorchester, Mass. ment. chil of Jeremiah & Abia Pears Rogers. Jeremiah & Abiah set at Nashua afterwards called Lancaster, Mass but had their chil bapt at Dorchester, & Jeremiah d there 26 Sept 1676. N. Eng. Register, vol 60 p 314 gives on 12 May 1710 Ichabod Rogers of Lancaster, cordwainer; Jeremiah Rogers of Salem, wheelwright; Jehosopht Rogers of Topsfield, tailor, sons of Jeremiah of Lancaster, convey their interest in their father's lands to Edward Phelps. 31 May 1710 Abial Warren widow of Boston, and Margaret Trescott & Samuel her husband, sign deed for interest of their father Jeremiah Rogers to Edward Phelps. Cannot find mar of Ichabod. Jeremiah mar Dorcas—at Lancaster 1672 & had a child. Years after he mar 2nd Abigail (Trescott) Weeks, sis of Samuel Trescott who mar Margaret Rogers, & had child named Hope, also a son Ebenezer who mar in Windsor or Mansfield Conn., Bridget, dau of Robt & Dorothy Farrar Fenton. According to the New Eng. Register Hope Rogers mar Esther Meacham & their son Josiah was the ances of the Rogers who removed to Huntington Twp Luzerne Co., Pa. just bef the Wyoming Massacre. In the oldest Cemetery in Huntington are the graves of Elder Joel

Rogers who d 21 July 1850 aged 70 yrs; Mary, his wife d 7 Oct 1835 aged 51 yrs; Lewis Rogers d 3 Aug 1815 aged 23 yrs; and Amy B. wife of Elder Joel Rogers d 19 Aug 1849 aged 50 yrs. Possibly the B in wife's name meant Bidlack as there were Bidlacks in that section, Baptists, as were the Rogers & Trescotts. Elder Joel had a bro Jonah captured by the Indians with Moses Van Campen.—*Mrs. Wm. H. Lewin, 36 Everett St., New Britain, Conn.*

12439. PETTIBONE.—John Pettibone of French extraction, came from Eng 1650; he was a proprietor in Windsor Ct. 1658, removed to Simsbury, Ct. abt 1669. Mar. 2-16-1664 Sarah, dau of Begat Eggleston & their chil (3 b in Windsor & 6 in Simsbury) son Stephen b 10-3-1669 d 1750 mar Deborah Bissel; & their son Noah b 4-16-1714 d Wyoming Pa 3-28-1791. Noah Pettibone Sr. is given in 1st Alarm List, 24th Conn Reg't p 922 Oscar Harvey's History of Wilkes-Barre & Wyoming Valley. Noah mar at Simsbury, Huldah Williams & had chil Esther b 1747, Huldah b 1749; Noah b 1751 killed in battle of Wyoming 7-3-1778; Hannah b 1753, Stephen b 1755, Dolly b 1757, Oliver & Lydia b 1759. Oliver Pettibone b 5-13-1762 d 3-17-1832, he was in Forty Fort 3 July 1788, later removed to Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Mar 12-21-1783 Martha, dau of Dr. Barnabas Paine, b 7-14-1763 d 12-25-1833. Their chil were Oliver, Jr. b 1784, Esther b 1785, Payne b 1787, Joshua b 1788, Marcia b 11-3-1790 d 7-24-1865; Lucy b 1792, Mary b 1794, Nancy b 1795, Noah b 1798, Hulda b 1801, Henry b 1802, Martha b 1804, Stephen b 1807. Ref:—Wyoming & Lackawanna Valleys, vol. 1, p 457.—*Miss Elma Bishop, Berwick, Pa.*

12442. WILLIAMS.—David Williams (the Captor) was the son of After & Phebe Wil-

liams who emig from Holland. He was b in Tarrytown, then called Philip's Manor, Westchester Co., N. Y. 21 Oct 1754; entered the army 1775. About 1780 he mar Nancy b 1756, dau of Joseph Benedict, David d at Broome. Schoharie Co., N. Y. 21 Aug 1831 & was buried at Livingstontownville where his w, also was buried. The remains of both were removed to the ground of the Stone Fort at Schoharie where they now repose under a monument erected by the State of N. Y. Their one child, David mar Miss Hess & had chil Wm. C., Daniel who resided in Schoharie Co., 1880, Myron of Marion Co. Iowa & four daus. The mother was living in Schoharie Co., 1880 aged 80 yrs. Ref:—Benedict Genealogy p 61, 62; Schoharie Co. & Border Wars of N. Y.; Simms p 646 & 657; Roscoe's History of Schoharie Co. p 469.—*Mrs. Clara A. Folsom, Fayetteville, N. Y.*

12469. WARD.—Sebra Ward mar Lewis Day. she came from Deerfield, Mass. & is buried in Deerfield, Ohio. She was b 1778 & was stung to death by wasps 25 Sept 1825. Lewis Day was b 1785 & d 1862. Their chil were Horatio, Alva, Mari, Seth, Lewis, Solomon, Sebra, who mar 24 Dec 1810 Peter Mason. Write to Mrs. J. H. Foresman. 2732 Burton Blvd. Kansas City, Mo. she may be able to tell you all you desire to know. Shall be glad to hear from you.—*Mrs. Charles M. Skinner, 403 Hawthorne Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.*

QUERIES

12515. MORGAN.—Wanted parentage, place & date of b of Gideon Morgan of Conn. & founder of Waterford, N. Y. He mar Patience, dau of Emerson Cogswell & moved to Tennessee. Would appreciate any infor in regard to him.—*C. K.*

12516. WARD.—Wanted gen of Messer Ward & of his w Rhoda Horn. 1800 they were, living in Tenn. & their chil were Wiley b 1786; Wealthy, Wm., Milbry, Gideon, Messer, Elijah, Michall & Nancy. Supposed to have been from S. C. though Messer Ward in 1790 was in Edgcombe N. C.

(a) EZELL.—Would like to corres with members of the Ezell family of N. C. Simeon or Cornelius Ezell migrated from N. C. to Tenn abt 1810 wife was Jane Parham of N. C.—*B. A. E.*

12517. EDWARDS.—Wanted names of w & chil & dates of b, m & d of Capt. Nathaniel Edwards of Watertown, Conn. commissioned Capt. 1775. Also parentage of Isaac Edwards & of his w Esther Mattoon Foote of Watertown, Conn mar 1786. He was a Rev. Pensioner.—*M. P. D.*

12518. FREEMAN.—Wanted parentage of Joseph M. Freeman b 1800 d 1870 lived at Danville, Warren Co, & at Succasunna, Morris Co., N. J. Mar 1826 Clarissa Codner. Had bro Henry who mar Lydia Kerr in 1815 & sis Emeline Amelia who mar Isaac R. Luce in 1835 & perhaps bro Lewis who mar Sarah Ann Stinson in 1819.—*M. I. F.*

12519. WARD.—Wanted parentage of Mary Ward b 1757 d 21 Aug 1806 mar John Warner, Jr. Rev. Sol. Res. Springfield, Mass.

(a) BLANCHARD.—Wanted parentage of Shephen Blanchard & of his w Abigail surname unknown. He d 1763 at Norton.

(b) KING.—Wanted parentage of Philip King who d 26 Dec. 1710 mar bef 1672 Judith Whitman. Their dau Experience mar 2 Jan 1703 Nicholas White of Taunton, Mass.—*M. W. M.*

12520. SAVAGE.—Wanted gen of Preston Savage & of his w Mahala Warren of the Eastern Shore of Va. Their dau Laura M. was b 20 Feb. 1832 & d 8 Feb. 1854 mar Leonard Watson, son of Arther & Lovey Roberts, b 3 Jan 1825 d 11 Dec 1858. Any infor greatly desired.—*M. B. A.*

12521. LEE.—Capt. Daniel Lee served in Col. John Groaton's 3rd Mass Reg't in Rev. & d 1822 in Erie, Pa. Wanted dates & places of his b & mar to his 2nd w Patience Calendar. Corres. with desc. desired.—*E. W. S.*

12522. POTTER.—Wanted parentage of Tacy Potter b 14 Oct 1774 in R. I. Mar Samuel K. Church.

(a) KENYON.—Wanted parentage of Susannah Kenyon b 14 Sept 1741 in R. I. mar 1758 Charles Church.

(b) BRAND.—Wanted parentage of Rebecca Brand mar 1730 in Westerly, R. I. Caleb Church.—*B. B. H.*

12523. MONEY-PIERCE.—Wanted infor of the Money & Pierce families who came to Washington & Green Counties Ky. following the Rev.—*O. S.*

12524. HOPKINS.—Wanted infor of Wm. Hopkins whose dau Mary mar George Woolsey abt 1770 prob at Staunton, Va. George Woolsey d 1817 nr Brownsville Ky. Wanted his gen.

(a) LYNCH.—Wanted parentage of Edward Lynch who mar abt 1795 Eliz. dau of George & Mary Hopkins Woolsey in Ky. Edward came from Va. abt 1794.—*G. C. P.*

12525. WITTER.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of Sylvia Witter who mar John Bassett 10 Mch 1801 in N. Y. Her sis Esther mar Wm. Ansley.

(a) HARRIS.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of ances of Charity Harris who mar John Snedaker & d 13 Jan 1845 in Ohio.—*J. M. S.*

12526. WOOLSEY.—Wanted gen & dates of m & d of George Woolsey b abt 1792/3 mar Sally Clifford. Their only son Wm. Talbert Woolsey was b in Ky 23 Apr. 1821.

(a) STEPHENS.—Wanted Rev. rec of John Stephens b 16 Nov 1752.—*C. J.*

12527. ROBINSON.—Ephraim Robinson of northern Maryland, was in 1st Batt of Chester Co., Pa. Mil. Wanted Record of his marriage.

(a) O'NEALL-ABNEY.—Wanted parentage & date of b of Dr. Charles O'Neill of Newberry Dist. S. C. cousin of Judge John Belton O'Neill. He mar Charlotte Abney of Edgefield Co., S. C. Wanted also her Parentage & dates of b & mar.—*S. A. R.*

12528. WALTON.—Wanted parentage of Thos. Walton, Sr. & names of wives of Thos. Walton Sr. & Jr. of Va. & later of Chowan Co., N. C. What relation was Thos. to George Walton?—*A. B. C.*

12529. NETHERY-CASH.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of ances of Wm. Nethery b 6 Dec 1805 in Ala. mar Ann E. Cash 6 July 1851. Wanted her parentage also. She later mar A. E. Crenshaw supposed to have come from Ky. or Va. into Texas.

(a) SOLOMON-ATTAWAY.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of ances of Eusibia Vivian Attaway b Caddo Parish, La. 2 July 1844 mar 1864 Geo. W. Solomon, son of Hartwell C. a Baptist minister who d 1861. Wanted Solomon gen.—*R. M. P.*

12529. FARMER.—What relation was Nathaniel Farmer, who was wounded in the Battle of Lexington 19 Apr. 1775 to Samuel Farmer who mar Sarah Wills & whose s Samuel Farmer, Jr. mar Jane McLean.—*H. B. E.*

12530. STEPHENS.—Wanted parentage of Jacob Stephens, Rev. sol. b 2 Sept 1756 d 10 Jan 1841 in Bowling Green, Ky. Enlisted 12 Mch 1778, served as sol. in Capt. Jos. Crockett's Co. 7th Va. Reg't & 3rd & 7th Va. Reg't commanded by Lieut. Col. Holt Richardson & Lieut. Col. Wm. Heth. Promoted to Corp. 1 Jan 1778 & transferred to the Major's Co., same Reg't; Nov 1778 trans. to Capt. Adam Wallace's Co. 5th Va. Reg't, Col. Wm. Russell. Disc 16 Feb. 1779. Mar 10 Apr. 1784 Ann Warren b 15 Jan 1767, dau of Wm. & Ann Wilcox Warren, Spots. Co. Va. & Lincoln Co., Ky. Jacob & Ann's chil were Warren mar Catharine Shannon; Jackey mar Eliz. Taylor; Gabriel mar Polly Stephens, his cousin & eight others.—*E. L. S.*

12531. ALLEN.—Wanted parentage & dates of b & mar of Eliz. Jane Allen who mar Elijah Selby Calkins in N. Y. or Canada. Had bro Hiram. Her dau Lovica Ann Calkins b 4 Aug 1821 in Seneca or Syracuse Co., N. Y.

mar Thos. Huston. Was she a desc of Ethan Allen?—*M. H. T.*

12532. MILLER.—Wanted parentage of Abraham Miller & of his w Phoebe Webb. Abraham was b in Chester Co. Pa. 1758 & d Aug 1821, served in Capt. Thos. Carpenter's Co. West Bradford Chester Co. Pa. In 3rd Batt. of Mil Lieut. Col John Hannum 1781. W Phoebe Webb d Sept 1797 & is buried in Bloomsburg Pa. Their chil were John b 14 Aug 1783, Wm. b 18 Aug 1785, Rachel b 29 Oct 1787 mar Elisha Barton, Thos. b 25 Sept 1788 mar Mary Fincher, Isaac b 30 Nov 1791 mar Amelia Stewart, Pattie b 11 Feb. 1794 d 1794. Abraham Miller mar as his 2nd w 1 Nov 1799 Nancy. Their chil were Sam'l b 14 Jan 1801 d May 1801, Maria b 10 May 1802 mar Isaac Low; Jacob b 19 Nov 1803 mar Caroline Wilcox & d 1838; Joseph b 1805 buried at Berwick, Pa.; Elisha Barton b 17 June 1807 mar Eliza McKinney; Abraham b 18 Jan 1809 mar Mary Klutz; Ann b 28 June 1810 mar Alex. Campbell; Warwick b 20 July 1811 mar Mary L. Evans; Eliz. Ann b 22 Dec 1814 d 1836. Nancy Abraham's 2nd w d 13 Apr 1823.—*E. M. S.*

12533. ASHLEY.—Wanted gen, dates of b, m & d & place of res. of Abram or Abraham Ashley who enlis from Freetown, Mass & marched 19 Apr 1775. He mar abt 1765 Phoebe, Tabor. Their s Jephtha Ashley 1780-1872, mar Almeda Wilbur, & their s Josiah Leonard Ashley b 1819 N. Dartmouth, Mass. d 1845, mar Melora Atwood Crapo.—*R. V. A.*

12534. LESLIE.—Wanted parentage, bros & sis of James Leslie who mar Mary, dau of Robert Galbreath of Pitts. Pa. who was appointed prosecuting attorney for Western Pa. by George Washington in 1788. James Leslie assisted in surveying the eastern part of Ky.

(a) FINDLEY.—Wanted gen of husband of Mary Todd Findley, sis of Gen. Levi Todd, also names of their chil.

(b) HARRISON.—Wanted parentage with dates of John Harrison who d in Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1825. Also gen of his wife.

(c) STEPHENS.—Wanted parentage with dates of Giles Stephens b nr Baltimore, Md 1747 & was a res of Bedford Co., Pa. during the Rev.—*N. C. M.*

12535. BUCHANAN-TILSON.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of f of David Buchanan b 2 Jan 1790 d 19 Mch 1853. Had bros Jos. & John & sis Mariah who mar Jos. Meek. Wanted also parentage of his w Sarah Tilson b 3 July 1795 d 1 Jan 1853. They were mar 11 Nov 1811. Came from Va. to nr Indianapolis Ind. Their chil were Thos. b 1814, Jos b 1816, Jane Meek b 1818, Geo. Washington b

1820, Theresa Ann b 1823, Mariah Smith b 1825.

(a) McVEY.—Wanted Rev. rec of James McClure McVey who joined the Cont. Army in Franklin Co., Va. His w was Mary McCormack & their chil were James M. b 17 Mch 1773, Mary b 1775, Margaret b 1777, Eliz. b 1779, Sarah b 1782, Thos. Campbell b 1785, George b 1789, John b 7 June 1790 mar Barbara Sullivan Lloyd 27 Dec 1810 in Franklin Co., Va. & removed to nr Indianapolis.

(b) GRUBBS.—Wanted parentage & gen of Mathew Grubbs & of his w Sarah Shelton of Culpeper C. H. Va. He d 1816 & she d 1828. Their chil were Betsey R. b 30 Oct 1784 d 1825; Wm., Sally J., Nancy S., Susanna, Polly, James Taylor b 24 Aug 1796 d 1884, John Henry, Lucinda F., Mathew, Jr., & Levinia Mildred Woodward who d in Kansas City 1879.—*J. G. P.*

12536. MORRISON.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of f, brs & sis of Ann Morrison of Hollidaysburgh, Pa. b 23 Mch 1775 d 30 Oct 1812 mar '8 Mch 1796 Samuel Galbraith b 8 May 1767 d 20 July 1841. Their chil were Eliz., James, Robert, Martha, Samuel & Morrison.

(a) McDOLLE-CUMMINS.—Wanted parentage, bros & sis of Ann Cummins McDole of Westmoreland Co., Pa. Born there abt 1800, mar John Steen in Washington Co., Pa abt 1804 & removed to Bridgewater. Chil were Mathew, Ann Cummins, Jane Taylor, John Cummins, Esther & Eliza McDole.

(b) TAYLOR.—Wanted parentage of Jane Taylor b 1756 d 1842 in Canonsburg Washington Co., Pa. She mar abt 1774 Matthew Steen b 1755 who came to U. S. & located in Philadelphia. Their chil were Matthew Taylor b 6 Nov 1776, Esther b 11 June 1775 in Phila mar — Wood; John b 30 Dec. 1778, Jos. b 1 Mch 1781 in Canonsburg & Margaret b 4 Oct 1782 mar Dan'l Reeves.—*A. T. E.*

12537. STRAW - FRANKS.—Wanted parentage of Jacob Straw (Stroh) who came from Lancaster Co., Pa. to Westmoreland Co. & thence to Crawford Co., Pa. & set at Broadford on French Creek. Wanted also parentage of his w Mary Franks of High House, Fayette Co., Pa.—*A. E. R.*

12538. ALEXANDER.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Alexander of N. C. called "Rowan Bill" who fought in Rev. under Griffith Rutherford. Wanted also parentage of Violet Alexander of Mecklenburg Co., N. C. who mar Wm. Aaron Steel.—*A. R. G.*

12539. WAITE.—Would like to corres with desc of the Waite family of Windsor, Vt.—*C. B.*

12540. LATHROP.—Wanted parentage & any infor of Jos. Lathrop who mar Sarah Wil-

liams of Pittsfield, Mass, May 1809. He is supposed to have come from nr Albany, N. Y.—*C. O. R.*

12541. COOPER.—Wanted dates of b & d name of wife & date of mar of James Cooper, b in Pittsburgh. Orderly to Washington, afterward, Lieut. Had sons Dr. Samuel & Dr. John W. Cooper.

(a) FIELDS.—Wanted parentage of Henrietta Fields of Hagerstown, Md sis of Dr. Wm. Fields of Wilmington, Del. Also date of her mar to Dr. John W. Cooper.—*C. T. V.*

12542. BASSETT.—Wm. Bassett came from Eng. to Plymouth 1621, was an original Proprietor of Bridgewater, later at Sandwich & Duxbury, Mass. Served in Pequot War, member of Capt. Miles Standish's Mil. Co. 1643; Dep. Gen. Ct. 1640-43-46-48. Sons Zebedee b 1680, Elisha b 1682 & Wm. Elisha mar Abigail Eliz. Davis & had 13 chil. Did Elisha have Rev. rec?—*A. M. C.*

Elisha b 1682 could not have given any service, civil or military during Rev. If living he would have been 93 years old at the beginning of the Rev.—*Gen. Ed.*

12543. LEAKE.—From Orange Co., Va. Marriage Bonds:—"Dec. 21 1784, Robert Leake & Susannah Leake." This couple lived first in Culpeper Co., Va. & in 1796 set nr Minerva, Mason Co., Ky. Susannah had bros Chesley & Walter Leake, desc of whom set in Texas. Robert Leake had bro Wm. who set in Ohio. Wanted parentage of either or both.

(a) VERMILION.—James Leake, son of above b in Va. 21 Sept 1787 mar Eliz. Vermillion b Prince George Co., Md., lived in Mason Co., Ky. later removing to Hendricks Co., Ind. abt 1830. Wanted parentage of Eliz. Vermillion.—*D. L. D.*

12544. BRIGGS.—Wanted parentage of the following bros & sis:—Hannah Briggs b abt 1778-80 mar 1797 Wm. W. Brown & lived in Saratoga Co., N. Y. Wanted Brown ances also; Audrey Arilla Briggs b Fulton Co., N. Y. mar 1806 in Oneida Co. James G. A. son of Avery Potter; Pamela Briggs b Oneida Co. N. Y. in 1799 mar John Ward Williams; Polly Briggs b nr Bridgewater 1802 mar 1817 Israel Wesley Phillips; Waity Briggs mar Noah Smith & one of her daus mar Sam'l Warrick of Schoharie Co., N. Y. & another dau mar Moses Boynton; Betsey Briggs mar Joshua Peavy & lived at Short Tract, Allegheny Co., N. Y.; another sis mar a Fairbanks & lived in Sandusky, Erie Co., O.

(a) LOVERIDGE.—Wanted parentage of Ann Loveridge who mar Elijah Bogue abt 1795. Both fams from Conn. Most of their chil were b in Genesee Valley, N. Y.

(b) CLARK.—Wanted parentage of Eunice Clark of Lyme Conn who mar James Bogue of East Haddam, Conn 6 Feb. 1759.—*A. A. D.*

12545. LEWIS.—Wanted parentage of Eliz. Lewis 1762-1820, who mar Hon Stapleton Crutchfield, 1758-1830, of Spotsylvania & Carolina Cos. Va. Their s Maj. Stapleton Crutchfield, 1775-1818, mar Eliz. Lewis Minor.

(a) CARR.—Wanted ances of Maj. Thos. Carr 1676-1737, who mar in Caroline Co., Va. Mary Dabney, 1633-1748.

(b) SMITH.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Smith, 1728-1826 of Nelson Co., Va. who mar Eliz. Massie. Their chil were Charles, Polly Walters, Nancy Page, Joel, Eliz. Page, Sally Rodes, John Massie, Rhoda H., Wilson Cary, Lucy Mays, Hardin P., & Wm. Would like to corres with anyone having data on this line.—*R. H. S.*

12546. HOLT.—Wanted Rev. rec with proof, of George H. Holt, supposed to have served in La Fayette's 1st Va. Reg't. His son Adam mar Catherine Deal & the old home nr Winchester, Frederick Co. Va. has been in the family since bef the Rev.

(a) DEAL.—Wanted Rev. rec of George Deal, a Hessian soldier who left the English forces & enlisted under Gen. Washington. His dau Catharine mar Adam Holt. Deeds show that they owned considerable land in the Shenandoah Valley.

(b) LINCOLN.—Did John Lincoln, gr. grandfather of President Abraham, have Rev. rec? He lived nr Linville Creek in Shenandoah Valley.—*E. A. J.*

12547. ANDREWS.—Wanted Rev. rec & dates of John Andrews & wife Jane Cooper. Lived in Chester Co., Pa.

(a) BLACKMAN.—Wanted ances, dates & Rev. rec of ances of James Harlow Blackman b 1808 & of his bro Truman, sons of Truman & Dolly Pardy Blackman.—*H. W.*

12548. COLLINS.—Wanted Rev. rec of Wm. Collins b abt 1727 d 1819, also name of his wife with her dates of b, m & d.

(a) MANIFOLD.—Wanted Rev. rec of Joseph Manifold b 1736 mar Eleanor Vougle b 1748. Wanted also their dates of m & d. They lived in York or Lancaster Co., Pa.—*T. D. K.*

12549. RICHARDSON-HESTER.—Richardson & wife were members of the Friends Monthly Meeting, Columbiana Co., O soon aft 1800. Son Jason Franklin b 1825 mar Hannah Hester (of whom we wish full data) Tradition says an ances took part in the Boston Tea Party. Wanted names vital recs, etc in tracing this ances. Byron Richardson, son of above, mar Jennie, dau of Geo. M. Houston, b nr Seneca Lake, Steuben Co., N. Y. 11 July 1804 & his 2nd w Nancy Harr b Hamilton Co. O 1829. The mother of Nancy was a Miss Moudy. Wanted her ances, with Rev. rec in line.—*E. B. W.*

12550. HOWARD-COURTS.—Maj. Wm. son of Geo. Taylor of Orange Co., Va. mar 1st Lucy Worrell Howard (Hoard) 2nd Eliz. Courts. Wanted dates of b, m & d, & parentage of both wives. Eliz. Courts was the dau of a sea capt. who d bef she was born. Her bro inherited his father's estate as she was not ment in his will. Would like to corres with Howard & Courts desc.—*K. H.*

12551. GATES.—Wanted infor of the fam of Ephraim Gates of East Haddam Conn. His s Ephraim mar Mary Spencer & his dau Achsah mar Obediah Fuller in 1806. Both fams moved to Hamilton & later to Paris N. Y.—*F. G. M.*

12552. SNOVER.—In Armstrong's Gen. is the following:—"Fred. Snover, Warren Co., N. J. was a militiaman during the Rev." Wanted parentage with dates & Rev. rec. He had 3 wives, Margaretha, Suwan King, 3rd unknown. Chil John, Geo. Moses, Fred., Isaac, Annie, Katie, Mrs. Shaw, Marg., Mary, Sally, Rachel, Susan, Samuel K. Would like to corres with desc.—*H. F. S.*



WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Putnam King Chapter (Oil City, Pa.) is alert to the importance of marking the many historic spots in our county, which is found to be a fruitful field, since it was once a part of the disputed territory between the English and the French. In addition to marking graves of Revolutionary patriots, we have become interested in placing suitable markers on the old state roads over which the early pioneers reached their allotted homesteads in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and over which a portion of the Pennsylvania militia marched to the defense of Fort Erie during the War of 1812.

We were recently called upon to participate in the unique ceremony of dedicating the Pioneer and Scout monument which has been erected on the Lakes-to-the-Sea highway, and financed by our townsman, Mr. W. W. Splane. It is a monument which hundreds of tourists will pass daily on their way from Erie to Philadelphia, via Franklin, and is worthy of notice. While this road, formerly an old Indian trail, was being excavated for the construction of the highway, in 1922, an old tombstone was unearthed several feet deep, about nine miles from Franklin, the site of Fort Venango during the Revolutionary War. Upon this stone were rudely carved the following words:

H. A. Smith

Born Nov

11-1711

Died

Sept 1 1777

As this section was Indian territory at the time and the trail was near the famous Custaloga's Town, an Indian village where Chief Guyasutha lies buried, the discovery roused great interest. The ancient marker was inlaid flush with the face of a large granite boulder, underneath a life-sized bronze medalion of a typical scout, designed by Miss Margaret Lay, of Oil City, and above a bronze plate which contains an inscription in raised letters telling the history of it as far as is known.

The monument was unveiled on June 7, 1925, by Elizabeth Abbey Berry, granddaughter of Mr. Splane and also of the late Mrs. Abbey

Dufer Berry, a charter member of the Putnam King Chapter. A splendid address was given by the Hon. George S. Criswell, presiding judge of Venango County.

CORA HULL RAMAGE,
Former Chairman Historic Spots.

Marietta Chapter (Marietta, O.). With the exception of July and August, we have monthly meetings during the year, where we combine business and pleasure. We have had many papers of historic interest.

We have adopted the budget system and find it most useful in apportioning our money for the coming year. We have given a substantial sum to Tamassee, a sum of money to the Martha Berry School, a box of clothing to the Crossnor School and a box of supplies to Ellis Island. This is in addition to all dues, State and National. We will give a gold and silver medal, respectively, to the Senior and Junior High School pupil who ranks best in American history during the entire course.

In Americanization work we have employed a teacher to give special lessons to the foreign-born women of our city, teaching them to read and write. We are working towards a social center in the poorer districts of the city, to provide a place where boys and girls can meet. In Conservation work we have decided that each member shall try to plant a tree. We report ten subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. We have marked the graves of eighty-one soldiers. Twelve of these are unknown, but they lie somewhere in this county. To aid us in this work the City Council has granted us a plot of ground in historic Mount Cemetery, where we have placed the markers for the unknown. We published a pamphlet containing the military record and a short history of those whose graves we marked.

The Chapter has been made the custodian of Camp Martius, the grounds lately purchased by the State, containing the old structure known as the "Blockhouse." Recent appropriations from the State will, we trust, enable us to put the house and grounds in better order, so that when the tourist season comes we can open the place to the public.



JANE WASHINGTON CHAPTER, FOSTORIA, OHIO

One of our most interesting tasks has been this: we have undertaken to collect and tabulate the dates of birth and death of all the pioneers of this county, in all the cemeteries therein, city and rural. Vital statistics of these pioneers are in constant demand throughout the country.

HATTIE SPRAGUE NEWTON,
Historian.

Esek Hopkins Chapter (Providence, R. I.) held the opening meeting of its sixth year at the home of the new Regent, Mrs. Edward S. Moulton, in November, 1924. Miss Charlotte Williams gave an account of her trip through many eastern countries and the work of the Near East Relief. A special meeting was held in November at St. Andrews School, West Barrington, when the Warden and the House Mothers welcomed the members and showed them over the grounds and the school. Two other special meetings were held for the purpose of making scrap books for St. Mary's Orphanage, the Toby Street Home and the Rhode Island Hospital, and to make blouses for St. Andrews School. In December the Chapter held a Christmas celebration for twenty-four children. There was a tree, games were played and stories were told by Miss

Dorothy Carpenter and children's songs were sung by Mrs. Milton W. Pooler.

The sixth anniversary of the Chapter was celebrated in January, 1925, at the home of the Vice Regent, Mrs. McLaren. There were 64 present, including Mrs. George H. Fowler, State Regent of Rhode Island, Mrs. Charles E. Longley, ex-Vice President General and Mrs. Calder, ex-Vice President General.

In February we had a Unity Luncheon, when once again Esek Hopkins Chapter united with Gaspee and Independence Chapters and where we had the opportunity to meet some of the National and State officers and Chapter Regents. Judge Chester W. Barrows spoke on the Constitution of the United States. At the March meeting Miss Ada L. Sawyer read an interesting paper, which was followed by a delightful musical program given by Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. McLaren. The April meeting was held in the Chapter House. Papers were read by members on National problems, and an interesting talk was given by Mrs. W. W. Weeden on Red Cross work at the State Pier.

The members of the Chapter may well feel proud of their varied and valuable work and of the interest shown in the year's program.

We are looking forward to greater progress in the future.

SUSAN WESTCOTT HANDY, *Historian*.

Deborah Sampson Chapter (Brockton, Mass.), during the year 1924-1925 held ten regular meetings and ten advisory board meetings. With one exception Mrs. Bertha Lovering, our Regent, presided. An outing was held in June, a guest night in December, and in January our twenty-eighth anniversary was observed.

Extra money had been raised from a Christmas sale, a rummage sale, sunshine bags. Besides this each member earned a dollar during vacation time. The Chapter has voted money to many charitable organizations.

At our meetings we have had lectures on history, patriotism, travel, and one demonstration of cookery. Each has been followed by a social hour and refreshments.

Deborah Sampson Chapter ranks fourth in the State in the distribution of the largest number of Manuals.

ELLEN S. SMITH, *Recording Secretary*.

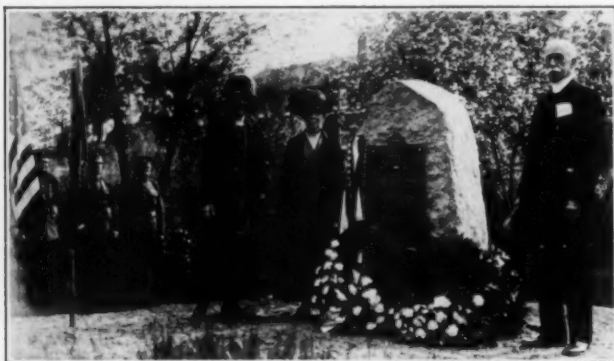
Koo Koose Chapter (Deposit, N. Y.) celebrated its third birthday on the evening of September 22, 1924. This Chapter was organized at the home of Mrs. Nelson H. Knapp by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash. There were present seventeen organizing members, and the name chosen for the new Chapter was Skahundowa, but this was later changed to Koo Koose. Deposit was originally known as Koo Koose, which means cook-house.

The meeting was opened by the Lord's Prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the reading of the American's Creed by the State Regent. After the adoption of the by-laws a very inspiring address was given by the State Regent, in which the Chapter was urged to become fully acquainted with the laws of our Society. She emphasized the need of a great work along educational lines and spoke especially of raising funds for a school in South Carolina for the mountain whites.

The organizing officers were as follows: Regent, Edna Fuller Knapp; Vice-Regent,



TABLET DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN DELAWARE COUNTY, INDIANA. ERECTED BY PAUL REVERE CHAPTER



FORT CHAMBLY BOULDER, SARANAC CHAPTER

Myrtle M. Maxwell; Recording Secretary, Kit-tie O. A. Carl; Corresponding Secretary, M. Elizabeth Vail; Treasurer, Winnie I. Jester; Registrar, Louesa J. Kerr; Historian, Inez Axtell Briggs; Chaplain, Agnes C. Gill; Directors, Ada Brown Pearsall, Elsie Tucker Austin, and Grace Whitney Mastin.

Our Chapter now numbers 54 members and we hope soon to add more to the list.

MILDRED T. PIERCE,
Historian.

Carantouan Chapter (Waverly, N. Y.) has completed another successful year under the regency of Mrs. Frank Wells Merriam. We celebrated our fourth anniversary in September, 1925. The subject for study during the year past has been "The Story of Early Waverly," tracing the history of this locality from the time of Sullivan's expedition.

A unique program was given on our guest night in March, when the Chapter entertained many of our friends by depicting the various periods in the history of Waverly, in costume and story. Chapter members attended in costume, and to the strains of music came slowly down the stairway of the beautiful home in which the party was held. An Indian maiden opened the program, telling what she thought the impressions of an Indian would be could he re-visit this locality where he spent his life. A poem by Fred Emerson Brooks, who spent his boyhood here, was read by another Indian maid. An interesting account of Waverly during the Revolution was given by Mrs. Howard, the Vice Regent. Another interesting paper was read on The Personal Lives and Doings of the Men and Women Who Settled Here. This told of the methods of cooking, farming and gathering grain. A poem was read by the Registrar, Mrs. Sawyer.

Another outstanding social event of the year was the reception and play, given in honor of the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Radcliff Lockwood, and of its mother Chapter, Tioga Point, of Athens, Pennsylvania. A play, "A Rose in the Garden," was charmingly given. The stage was set with lovely old furniture, making a fitting background for the beautiful costumes. The parts were all taken by members of the Chapter and were well chosen and splendidly portrayed.

The ballroom scene formed an artistic climax to the play, when the ladies and gentlemen, in quaint old colonial costumes, danced the minuet.

ALICE PARSONS FISH, *Historian.*

Jane Washington Chapter (Fostoria, O.) One of the most beautiful affairs ever given by our Chapter was the Colonial tea at the home of Mrs. R. C. Guernsey, where more than two hundred guests were received. The Chapter members were dressed in costume and the rooms were filled with relics of Colonial days. Dolls dressed as the Landed Lady, Blue Stocking, School Dame and Nurse were provided by Mrs. Ball.

Our Regent, Mrs. Charles Cribbs, was responsible for the delightful entertainment, which was continuous throughout the afternoon and evening. This consisted of vocal and instrumental music, readings, a splendid orchestra and dances by children in appropriate costumes. Guests were present from the Chapters of Fremont, Findlay and Tiffin, and in the receiving line were the chapter officers.

MAUD L. HESS, *Historian.*

Brokenstraw Valley Chapter (Corry, Pa.) was organized August 23rd, 1919, with Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, then State Regent, present to offer encouragement to the officers and members. Under such an auspicious beginning the Chapter has steadily grown to number eighty-six members, whose loyalty to the society and to Mrs. Cook, as President-General, is most inspiring.

The Chapter has held eleven meetings, social and business, during the past year and assisted the Veterans of Foreign Wars in their Memorial Day and the Defense Day programs.

The National Society's calls for contributions have been met in full measure and various

sums have been contributed to the educational institutions, but the outstanding contribution of the year from the Chapter took the form of an American Flag presented to the U. S. Blind Veterans of the World War, Inc. The standard of colors, of heavy silk bordered with gold fringe, mounted on a staff and complete with belt and carrier, was presented to the Blind Veterans at their third annual convention at Seattle, November 3, 1924, and was dedicated to its patriotic service by being carried in the Armistice Day parade at Seattle. This standard of colors was presented in honor of the then National Commander, Lieutenant Raymond E. Day, who was born and reared in the Brokenstraw Valley and in honor of his mother, Mrs. Adelaide R. Day, a loyal member of the Chapter. Mrs. Day made the presentation in behalf of the Chapter.

Flag Day is celebrated each year by the four Chapters in Erie County in joint session. Elk Valley Chapter will be hostess chapter to Triangle Chapter, Presque Isle Chapter and Brokenstraw Valley Chapter at Girard, Pa., this year.

UNA M. CRONIN, *Regent.*

Paul Revere Chapter (Muncie, Ind.) celebrated its twenty-eighth birthday at the home of Mrs. Everett Warner. There was an interesting program after which refreshments were served. Mrs. Stewart read a story she had written expressly for the "Daughters."

The Chapter plans to dedicate a memorial tablet to the ten Revolutionary soldiers that

are buried in Delaware County. The tablet of bronze will be mounted on a boulder and placed in the Court House yard. The boulder is the gift of Mrs. Will Marsh, a charter member.

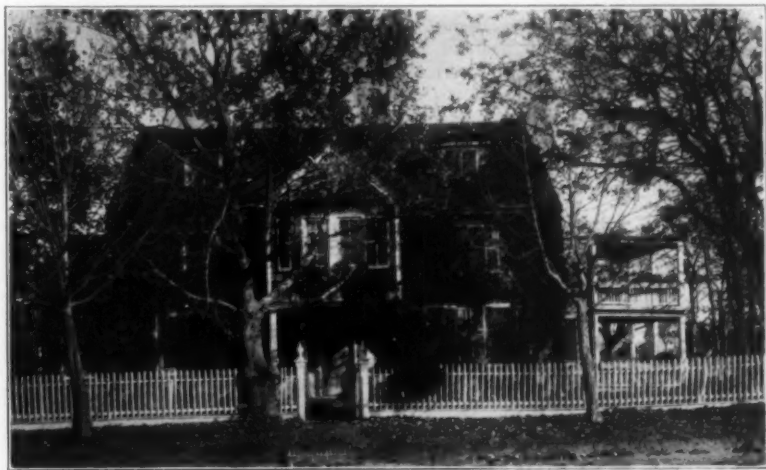
During the year the graves of two Real Daughters have been located. These have the family markers, one of them old and moss covered. Among the pioneer women whose remains are buried in Delaware County are the wives of eight Revolutionary soldiers. In addition to securing Government stones that mark two Revolutionary soldiers' graves, the Chapter has placed three other markers that designate historic spots. A fine shaft of Bedford stone marks the site of Old Town Hill, the original site of Wah-pi-ka-mi-kunk, the ancient stronghold of the Delaware Indians. Here Tecumseh and his brother, "the prophet," hunted.

A boulder inlaid with a tablet of bronze stands on Minnitrista boulevard. This marks the last settlement of the Munsey Indians in this vicinity. Here Joshua, a Christian Indian, was burned at the stake, a martyr to his faith.

Yet another tablet has been placed in Central High School. This is a large and ornate tablet of bronze, inscribed with the famous paragraphs of Washington's farewell address.

ROSE BUDD STEWART,
Historian.

Southampton Colony Chapter (Southampton, N. Y.) has the distinction of representing one of the early American colonies. It was as



SOUTHAMPTON COLONY CHAPTER HOUSE

far back as 1640 that the original settlers came to Southampton, the locality being at that time called "Agawam" by the Indians. The colonists preferred to call it "Southampton" in memory of the English port from which their vessel had set sail, and that is the name by which the township and the village have since been known. The little group which settled here formed an independent colony for four years, from 1640 to 1664, when it united with the Hartford Colony of Connecticut for protection. This was the oldest English settlement in New York State, although prior settlement was made by the Dutch on Manhattan Island and elsewhere in that vicinity.

The local D. A. R. Chapter was organized in 1922 by Mrs. Edward P. White, who was its first regent. Though young in years, it is a flourishing organization, its membership having increased from 48 to 111. Mrs. Eli H. Fordham is the present regent and she is supported by a corps of enthusiastic helpers.

The chapter has recently received a generous gift, a Colonial house, fully furnished, from Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, one of Southampton's residents. The house, which is known as the Foster Homestead, was built about 1720 and passed into the hands of the Fosters, a well-known Colonial family, in 1796, remaining in their possession until a few years ago, when it was purchased by Mrs. Sabin. It is a substantial dwelling, having been kept in good repair, and it has been enlarged and improved.

Southampton Colony Chapter is a live organization and carries on many lines of work. It stands in the front rank in its loyal support of state and national work and has received honorable mention at Washington for this activity. It also carries on various branches of local historical work. It has marked all the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the local cemeteries, and has copied the inscriptions on the old tombstones in the burying grounds, putting this valuable genealogical material in permanent form where it is easy of access. Among its other activities is the placing of a tablet to the memory of the founders of the town in the new Town Hall.

ANNA WHITE TERRY,
Chairman Press Committee.

Saranac Chapter (Plattsburgh, N. Y.). An event of international importance was the unveiling, on June 2, 1925, the 149th anniversary of his death, of the boulder and tablet to memory of General John Thomas and about 200 other American soldiers, by Saranac Chapter, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., at Fort Chambly Military Cemetery, Chambly, Province of Quebec, Canada.

The setting was admirably adapted to the proceedings. The historic old fort, to which the burial ground is adjacent, was the central point of rally, from which at two o'clock there started a procession headed by the band, a firing squad and the color guard of the 26th United States Infantry from Plattsburgh; behind the military came the State Regent of New York and the Regent of Saranac Chapter. To the strains of the Chopin Marche Funebre, this procession of three hundred people wended its way to the little cemetery where the monument had been erected. In the procession were three direct descendants of General Thomas, members of Saranac Chapter, who organized the function, representatives of Adirondack Chapter, the Last Post Fund, officers of the military district of Chambly and Montreal and the American Consul General at Montreal.

William Cunningham, of Baltimore, great-grandson of General Thomas, and the Misses Sarah and Joanna Williams, of Yonkers, N. Y., great-great-granddaughters, were present as were Major E. A. Alson, of Montreal Military District No. 10; Colonel H. Chasse, D. S. O., representing the Department of Canadian National Defense; Colonel J. T. E. Gagnon, Montreal Military District No. 4; Dr. Bergevin, Mayor of Chambly Canton; A. R. Renault, Mayor of Chambly Parish; Dr. Taupier, Mayor of Chambly Basin; Hon. Albert Halstead, American Consul General at Montreal; and the Memorial Committee, Mrs. E. E. Baker, chairman, Mrs. C. H. Winship, Mrs. W. F. Brown, Mrs. G. H. Rymers, Miss R. L. Craig.

Following the invocation by the Rev. J. H. Thomas, rector of Chambly Parish, and the playing of "God Save the King" by the band, speeches preparatory to the unveiling were given by Alexander C. Flick, New York State Historian; Arthur H. D. Hair, Secretary Treasurer of the Last Post Fund of Canada; William Cunningham, and Mrs. Charles White Nash, New York State Regent, N. S., D. A. R.

The three descendants of the General then stepped forward and removed the Stars and Stripes covering the tablet. As they did so, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the troops saluted.

Wreaths were placed upon the monument by the descendants, by Mrs. Theodore de Laporte, of Rhinebeck, Regent of Chancellor Livingston Chapter, representing the Dutchess County Historical Society, by Mrs. A. L. Rust, Regent of Adirondack Chapter, and Mrs. E. E. Baker, Chairman of the General Thomas Committee. Dutchess County undoubtedly furnished its quota of the unknown dead at Chambly and Mrs. de Laporte after a brief



MINUET, FROM "A ROSE IN A GARDEN" GIVEN BY CARANTOUAN CHAPTER, WAVERLY, N. Y. MRS. L. D. ATWATER, FIFTH FROM THE LEFT, IS WEARING THE 91-YEAR-OLD WEDDING GOWN OF HER GRANDMOTHER. TIME HAS NOT EVEN YELLOWED THIS LOVELY WHITE SILK

address presented an American flag, the gift of Chancellor Livingston Chapter, which will be placed on the grave each Memorial Day.

The playing of "The Maple Leaf," the Benediction, the firing of three volleys, followed by the plaintive "Taps," concluded an unique ceremony.

The United States troops were present under arms upon invitation of the Canadian Government and by special permission of the United States War Department represented by General Summerall, Commander of the Second Corps Area.

This memorial is in the form of a granite boulder and bears a bronze tablet with an insert which is a replica of the original oak plank with a French inscription, placed upon his

grave at the time of the death of General Thomas, and bears the following:

IN MEMORY OF
GENERAL JOHN THOMAS
AN AMERICAN OFFICER
BORN IN MARSHFIELD, MASS., 1724.
DIED OF SMALLPOX, JUNE 2, 1776.
AND OTHER AMERICAN SOLDIERS
BURIED IN THIS GROUND.
ERECTED BY SARANAC CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., U. S. A.
1925

(MRS. C. H.) JANE EDWARDS WINSHIP,
Regent of Saranac Chapter.



D. A. R. State Membership

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of December 11, 1925		Changes since report as of October 22, 1925			
				Chapters		Membership	
		Chapter	Total	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Alabama	33	1,424	1,504	---	---	18	---
Arizona	3	173	190	---	---	4	---
Arkansas	17	826	879	---	---	---	3
California	63	3,818	4,399	---	---	47	---
Colorado	31	2,116	2,261	---	---	6	---
Connecticut	52	6,374	6,472	---	---	---	5
Cuba	1	23	25	---	---	---	---
Delaware	4	154	156	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia	61	3,325	3,606	---	---	12	---
Florida	22	1,243	1,382	---	---	14	---
Georgia	91	5,000	5,152	---	---	24	---
Hawaiian Islands	1	121	151	---	---	8	---
Idaho	8	394	434	---	---	1	---
Illinois	92	8,178	8,855	---	---	67	---
Indiana	74	5,154	5,303	---	---	33	---
Iowa	93	5,490	5,876	---	---	16	---
Kansas	35	2,321	2,496	---	---	6	---
Kentucky	45	2,379	2,514	---	1	26	---
Louisiana	10	601	693	---	---	18	---
Maine	34	2,163	2,215	---	---	17	---
Maryland	23	1,315	1,403	---	---	---	1
Massachusetts	103	8,206	8,499	---	---	---	22
Michigan	57	4,761	4,925	---	---	1	---
Minnesota	44	2,377	2,526	---	---	39	---
Mississippi	28	1,182	1,265	---	1	6	---
Missouri	84	5,314	5,641	---	1	9	---
Montana	10	604	644	---	---	9	---
Nebraska	40	2,264	2,400	---	---	28	---
Nevada	1	32	39	---	---	1	---
New Hampshire	36	2,285	2,312	---	---	4	---
New Jersey	50	3,553	3,891	---	---	44	---
New Mexico	4	231	262	---	---	3	---
New York	158	15,603	16,528	---	---	34	---
North Carolina	46	2,169	2,310	---	---	29	---
North Dakota	8	340	369	---	---	3	---
Ohio	84	7,704	8,187	---	---	40	---
Oklahoma	23	1,306	1,458	---	---	17	---
Oregon	19	1,120	1,199	---	---	14	---
Pennsylvania	113	10,668	11,021	---	---	67	---
Philippine Islands	1	37	41	---	---	2	---
Rhode Island	14	1,343	1,388	---	---	4	---
South Carolina	59	2,711	2,809	---	---	16	---
South Dakota	11	540	610	---	---	2	---
Tennessee	39	2,403	2,499	---	---	2	---
Texas	47	3,068	3,297	---	---	39	---
Utah	2	233	246	---	---	5	---
Vermont	32	2,034	2,050	---	---	---	14
Virginia	57	2,693	2,857	---	---	32	---
Washington	39	2,123	2,270	---	---	32	---
West Virginia	29	1,947	2,026	---	---	8	---
Wisconsin	40	2,574	2,740	---	---	---	9
Wyoming	9	318	351	---	---	8	---
Foreign	2	51	162	---	---	15	---
Totals	2,082	144,455	*152,788	---	3	824	54

* Total At Large membership, 8,333.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Special Meeting—December 21, 1925

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Board Room at 2 p. m. Monday, December 21, 1925, with the President General in the chair.

Those present were: *National Officers*: Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Beck, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Walker; *State Regents and State Vice Regents*: Mrs. James M. Willey, Mrs. Truman S. Holt.

The members of the Board arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison, led by the Chaplain General.

The President General stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of confirming Chapters and Organizing Regents. The Organizing Secretary General then presented her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Miss Rosa White at Turlock, Calif.; Miss Mary Racey Ridgway at Scarsdale, N. Y.; Mrs. Eva C. Robinson at Harrisville, W. Va.

The following re-appointments of Organizing Regents are requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Lucy Irby Chambers at Uniontown, Ala.; Mrs. Mabel L. Humphries Barham at Nacogdoches, Texas; Mrs. Sue Grace M. Buchanan at Ranger, Texas; Mrs. Therese Morse Castner at Hood River, Oregon.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the By-laws of the National Society and are now presented for confirmation: Alaska at Fairbanks, Alaska; London-England, at London, England; Panama Canal at Panama; Santa Rosa at Santa Rosa, Calif.; Jane Sheldon at New Smyrna, Florida; Lakeland at Lakeland, Florida; Princess Oussi at Winter Garden, Florida; Knox-Conway at Ashburn, Ga.; Roanoke at Lumpkin, Ga.; Old Fort Hall at Blackfoot, Idaho; Letitia Penn at Lake City, Iowa; Council Oak at Council Grove, Kansas; Jackson Purchase at Arlington, Ky.; Maj. John Finley at Carlisle, Ky.; Edward De-

Haven at Cloverport, Ky.; Paintsville at Paintsville, Ky.; Baton Rouge at Baton Rouge, La.; New Iberia at New Iberia, La.; Maj. Andrew Ellicott at Ellicott City, Md.; Cape Ann at Rockport, Mass.; Northland at Aitkin, Minn.; Elizabeth Snyder at North Plainfield, N. J.; Thomas Jefferson at Carlsbad, N. M.; Chi-nose-heh-geh at Warsaw, N. Y.; Pierre Verendrye at Minot, N. D.; Blanchester at Blanchester, Ohio; Coshocton at Coshocton, Ohio; Elizabeth Zane Dew at Nelsonville, Ohio; Temperance Avery at Ellet, Ohio; Eunice Williams at Elk City, Okla.; Daniel Coleman at Georgetown, Texas; Colonel William Allen at Claremont, Va.; Colonel Thomas Hughart at Fort Defiance, Va.; Capt. Charles Wilkes at Winslow, Wash.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA A. WALKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Walker moved the acceptance of the report of the Organizing Secretary General. Motion was seconded and carried.

Mrs. Stansfield expressed her appreciation to New Jersey for the honor paid her ancestor in naming Elizabeth Snyder Chapter for her.

The President General stated that the report was received with much gratification and congratulated both the Organizing Secretary General and the Registrar General for their splendid co-operation in making possible the completion of so many Chapters since the October Board meeting. The total of thirty-four was reported to be the largest number ever organized in so short a time. There were twenty States represented in addition to a Chapter in London, England, and one in Panama.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, the Board adjourned, to meet again for a special meeting on Saturday, January 30, at 2 p. m., to be followed by a regular meeting on Thursday, February 4, at 10 a. m.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.

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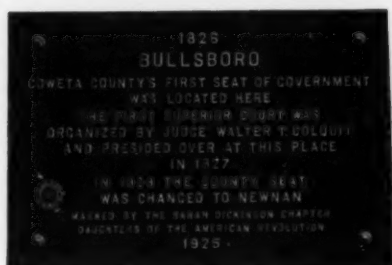
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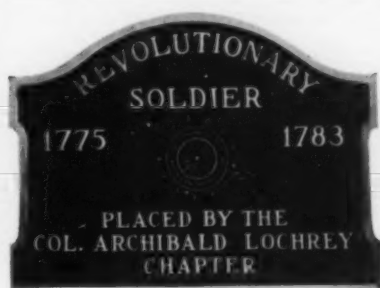
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